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Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the French Communist Party delegation

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives French Communist Party Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 13 the delegation of the French Communist Party which visited our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Raymond Guyot, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and Senator, who headed the delegation, and Comrade Jacques Chambaz, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and member of the National Assembly, and Comrade Rollande Perlican, member of the Secretariat of the Paris Federation of the French Communist Party, who were members of the delegation.

Also present were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Il, member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Pak Sung Chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kim Guk Tae, candidate member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a letter from the Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in connection with the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" by the Navy of the Korean People's Army. The letter reads in full:

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG,

Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

Your Excellency dear Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people,

We express to you and the Government of your country the warm brotherly greetings and solidarity of the organizations forming our committee and numerous Chilean citizens supporting our stand in connection with the fact that the spy ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated against your country some time ago was captured while perpetrating provocative acts.

Committees for solidarity with the Korean people were widely organised on the initiative of our committee.

Up to this date from January 24 we organised several meetings and three exhibitions and information work introducing the successes made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the strengthening of the defence capacity.

Besides, on February 22, under the joint sponsorship of our Committee and the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam a meeting was held in the capital with the attendance of over 30,000 people. At this meeting the Chilean people resolutely denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and expressed full support to the struggle of the 40 million Korean people who are firmly rallied around you, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea as early as possible and unifying the fatherland free from outside interference.

As in 1950 the Chilean people are again standing firmly on the side of the heroic Korean people and vehemently denounce the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

With high considerations,

The Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity
Santiago

The hearts of the South Korean people who boundlessly revere and respect Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are beating higher and higher with an earnest desire to achieve the unification of the fatherland as early as possible and enjoy happiness in the warm bosom.

According to a radio broadcast from Seoul, a woman named Kim Suk Hi living in Kimchon, North Kyongsang Province, sent by parcel post on May 10 sincere gifts reflecting this burning desire to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The parcel, the radio said, contained gifts with her best wishes including a letter wishing that the entire Korean people will lead a happy life under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, by sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and "achieving the peaceful unification" of the fatherland and a handkerchief bearing the embroidered letter "North-South Unification."

This woman who had passionately desired the realization of the independent unification of the fatherland looking up to the leader awake or asleep, went to the Kimchon post-office and sent this parcel containing her gifts to the respected and beloved Leader, the radio added.

This clearly shows how warmly the South Korean people today revere Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and how eagerly they are desirous of the day of the unification of the fatherland when the whole nation will live happily under his leadership enjoying happiness and prosperity to their hearts' content. For this day the South Korean people are now waging vigorously the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle even under the unprecedented military fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, not afraid of prison or gallows.

A South Korean Woman Sends Gifts with Her Best Wishes to the Respected and Beloved Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG

The desire of Kim Suk Hi reflects the unanimous desire of the South Korean people.

Earlier, other South Koreans also sent to Marshal Kim Il Sung gifts expressing their intense feeling of reverence for the respected and beloved Leader and their earnest desire.

Recently a South Korean woman sent as a gift to Marshal Kim Il Sung a silk cloth on which the letters "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" are embroidered. She prepared the silk cloth for her wedding dress by sparing every penny.

Another peasant sent a special product of his locality which his family grew from generation to generation to the respected and beloved Leader wishing him good health and long life.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique can never repress this ardent feeling of respect of the South Korean people for the great Leader and their fervent desire for the fatherland's unification.

The arch traitors Pak Jung Hi clique made desperate efforts in search of the sender of the parcel to stamp out the fervent desire of the South Korean people for the unification of the fatherland and eventually found Kim Suk Hi and arrested her. The scoundrels are now going to punish this woman on the charge of violating the notorious fascist "anti-communist law."

This clearly reveals the traitorous nature of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang who are obstructing the country's unification and perpetuating the national split as the despicable stooges of the U.S. imperialists, our sworn enemy. With no amount of brutal suppression, however, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist scoundrels ever suppress the fervent desire of the South Korean people to enjoy happiness to their hearts' content in a unified land under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

The South Korean people will surely smash the colonial rule of the enemy U.S. imperialists and realize their cherished desire to unify the fatherland.

To the People of the Whole World

On the Criminal Acts Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops in Korea

Korean Public Organizations Issue Indictment

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society issued on May 7 the indictment "To the people of the whole world—on the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Korea" complaining before the international democratic organizations, democratic public organizations of all lands and the world people against the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops during the last two decades and more since their occupation of South Korea.

(For the full text of the Indictment see pp. 7-12.)

REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG in His Early Years (6)

After the release from the Kirin prison Comrade Kim Il Sung, paying no attention to his extremely impaired health, launched on the work of restoring the destroyed revolutionary organizations, training the backbone detachment of revolution and firmly building up its mass basis in order to put into effect the far-reaching plan of Korean revolution.

The situation at that time was very unfavourable for the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Owing to the relentless suppression by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and Kuomintang reactionary warlords, the revolutionary organizations including the Young Communist League organization were totally destroyed. This rendered it impossible for Comrade Kim Il Sung to maintain contacts with his comrades.

On top of it, very serious were the consequences of the May 30 riot to which Left adventurists recklessly drove the masses.

The May 30 riot gave the Japanese imperialist aggressors and Kuopintang reactionary warlords a good chance to arrest, imprison and kill more barbarously the Korean Communists and revolutionary masses.

It was around this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung was expelled from the Yuwen Middle School by the Chinese Kuomintang warlords.

Under such horror-riding situation factionalists and nationalists surrendered to the Japanese imperialists to become turncoats, betraying the revolution. And even revolutionary-minded comrades hesitated to step out onto the road of revolution.

In the whirlwind of suppression and massacre which swept the whole territory of Northeast China the Korean revolution had to undergo great trials and its perspective was gloomy.

At this critical juncture only Comrade Kim Il Sung stood with a firm determination in the forefront of the revolution to save the Korean revolution from danger and bring about a new upsurge, holding high the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner.

Firmly convinced that the restoration of the fatherland could not be achieved unless the armed enemy was overthrown with arms, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Korean Revolutionary Army with members of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and Young Communist League in 1930. While sending its men to the vast areas of rural districts he put forward the line of dispatching the detailed armed detachments to the homeland on an experimental basis.

The members of the Korean Revolutionary Army dispatched to many rural areas of central Manchuria in accordance with the clear-cut and wise line of Comrade Kim Il Sung revolutionized the areas concerned and rallied the anti-Japanese patriotic forces into organizations. In the meantime, a detailed armed detachment led by Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon marched off to the homeland in August 1930 to attack the sub-police station in Pahal-ri, Pungsan county. In the wake of this it administered telling blows to the Japanese imperialist police in the areas of Riwon, Bukchong and Hongwon.

After putting the organizations of the Young Communist League and Anti-imperialist Youth League in proper order, Comrade Kim Il Sung shifted the theatre of activity to wider rural districts with the Kalun area, Changchun county and Kuyushu area, Hung county as its centre. The aim was to direct the Korean Revolutionary Army and firmly build up the mass basis.

Comrade Kim Il Sung selected Jajatung as the stronghold of his activity. For it was favourable for his revolutionary activity in view of geographical position and class composition of the population. He energetically carried on the work of guiding the revolutionary organizations and revolutionizing the peasants travelling to Kalun and Kuyushu areas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung admitted children of poor families into the four-year course Jinmyong School he set up in Kalun and the Samgwang School - in Kuyushu to educate them free of charge in the revolutionary ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army to teach these schools and he, though pressed with work, wrote teaching material and even taught the students himself on the platform.

At the same time, he saw to it that young and middle-aged people and women were educated through the evening course.

At the evening course, the work of ideological education was conducted in accordance with the level of the students, while giving lessons in general subjects. Its contents included the nature of landlord and capitalist exploitation, the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and victory of socialism, the necessity of routing Japanese imperialism and restoring the fatherland and so on.

On the basis of revolutionary education and cultural enlightenment, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Juvenile Corps at the Jinmyong School and the Juvenile Expeditionary Party at the Samgwang School and gave the youngsters a revolutionary training through practical struggle—delivery of secret messages, guard and sentry duty, collection of information about the enemy, carriage of weapons, military studies, distribution of propaganda materials, art group activities, etc.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided mass organizations involving the people of various strata such as the Youth Association (Anti-imperialist Youth League), Women's Association, Peasants' Association and Peasants' Union.

In the Youth Association progressive youth of this district were embraced. They made a study of Marxism-Leninism through lectures and short courses while fulfilling the duties of guarding the villages, liquidating the lackeys of Japanese imperialism who had wormed their way into the villages and protecting the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army. He also directed the Women's Union and Peasants' Association to conduct anti-Japanese education among the masses with the main stress on cultural enlightenment.

Here Comrade Kim Il Sung also published the magazine Bolshevik, a revolutionary publication.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung enrolled people of all walks of life in mass organizations, infused them with the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism through lectures, short courses, explanatory work and publications, thereby revolutionizing the peasants in this district.

Especially when he was active in the Kuyushu district, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a special attention to the work of training revolutionary cadres and conducted this work under a far-sighted plan.

He admitted into the advanced course in the Samgwang School at Kuyushu the youngsters who were recommended by the revolutionary organizations in Kuyushu as well as in Kalun and south Manchuria. He taught them political subjects including the history of Korea, the Capital, dialectical materialism, the history of evolution of mankind and military knowledge, gave them military training, thus rearing them into versatilely developed revolutionary cadres.

The masses who received revolutionary education and training thanks to the indefatigable underground activities organized and conducted by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the vast rural areas of Kalun and Kuyushu, fought valorously in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the ensuing years.

All these activities organized and conducted by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the summer of 1930 were to prepare the way for realizing the line of armed struggle set forth by him.

While guiding the revolutionary organizations in vast rural areas in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung directed a profound attention to protecting the revolutionary organizations in urban communities from the enemy's suppression and constantly expanding and increasing their influence. To this end, Comrade Kim Il Sung again went to Kirin.

Comrade Kim Il Sung conducting an active revolutionary activity among the peasant masses

Publications of Various Foreign Countries Highly Appreciate Brilliant Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

On the occasion of the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, papers of various countries in the world are carrying many articles and photographs reflecting the feeling of the highest respect and reverence for and trust in him.

"Premier Kim Il Sung Is Enjoying Absolute Trust and High Respect of World Revolutionary People for His Fidelity to Principles of Marxism-Leninism, for His Thorough Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Stand and for His Outstanding Theoretical and Practical Contribution to Development of International Communist Movement"

The April 15 issue of Granma, organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung together with an article highly praising his 40-year-long revolutionary activities replete with glory and his sagacious leadership.

After summarising the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his early years, the article wrote that he organized in 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first armed detachment, and carried on the fierce struggle against the Japanese imperialist rule.

Pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung who was appointed the Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist rule did everything in his power to lead the people to the road of socialist construction, the article reminded the readers of the fact that the Korean People's Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, won great victory in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Then the article noted that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people, set forth in an allround way the line of the socialist revolution after the war and actively pushed ahead with the work for its implementation and stressed that the Korean people under his leadership completely healed the war wounds and greated a new life.

The April 14 issue of the Lebanese paper Hal Aman, respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, printed articles captioned "On the occasion of the 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung," "Premier Kim Il Sung began his revolutionary activities at the age of 15" and "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under his leadership has achieved great successes in all fields."

The paper wrote:

Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the world-famous Marxist-Leninist leaders.

The most beautiful feeling cherished in the hearts of the Korean people is the feeling of reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung and trust in him.

Indeed, since he set out in the revolutionary struggle in his early years, Premier Kim Il Sung fought, devoting his all, for more than 40 years solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea.

Then the paper emphasized as follows:

Premier Kim Il Sung made a great contribution not only to the Korean revolution but also to the development of the international communist and working-class movements.

Through many works Premier Kim Il Sung gave a profound Marxist-Leninist answer to the complicated problems and strategic and tactical problems arising in the international communist movement.

For his fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, for his thorough anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and for his outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the development of the international communist movement, Premier Kim Il Sung is enjoying the absolute trust and high respect of the world revolutionary people.

The April 15 issue of Al Sabra, organ of the Iraqi Government, carried an article entitled "Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people."

The article stressed:

Premier Kim Il Sung who led the Korean people from darkness to brightness and from subjugation and submission to freedom and independence was born into a poor family and became the ardent fighter and played the prominent role in the struggle of the Korean people since the 1930's.

Pointing out that particularly in the hard days when the U.S. imperialists, usurping the U.N. flag, provoked the aggressive war against the Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to victory, the article wrote: The U.S. imperialists could not defeat the Korean people even in the 1950's. Still less today when the Korean people grew stronger. This is a very self-evident truth.

In conclusion the article noted: We Arab people who regard the Korean people as our faithful friend tested in the protracted trials extend the warmest felicitations to Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the militant Korean people, on this happy day, the 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung.

"The Most Beautiful Feeling Ever Growing in the Hearts of 40 Million Korean People Is the Feeling of Boundless Reverence for Premier KIM IL SUNG and the Burning Fidelity to Vigorously March Ahead along the Road Indicated by Him, Rallied More Firmly around Him"

The April 15 issue of the Algerian paper La Republique respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and published an article celebrating his 56th birthday.

The article stressed as follows:

The most beautiful feeling ever growing in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people is the feeling of boundless reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung and the burning fidelity to vigorously march ahead along the road indicated by him, rallied more firmly around him.

Radio Algiers aired a special programme in honour of the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The April 15 issue of the Guinean paper Horoya printed respectfully a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung together with an article headlined "The 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung."

Saying that the Korean people fought and are fighting as the soldiers of the Leader, the paper wrote that the Korean people have the outstanding and brilliant Leader are grandly celebrating this day with boundless pride and self-confidence.

The paper pointed out as follows:

We sincerely wish the Korean people more successes and wish Premier Kim Il Sung good health and long life from the bottom of our hearts.

The recent issue of an Indian paper also respectfully carried a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung together with an article by its editor-in-chief highly praising his sagacious leadership.

Saying that to write about Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the iron-willed genius-commander, is like making a light before the sun, the article pointed out that he is living in the hearts of not only the Korean but also the world people for his great exploits.

The article wrote that Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the national-liberation struggle in Asia, beat off the Japanese imperialists by Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics and is now continually dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists.

Even the enemy, the article stressed, admits the fame, prestige, mightiness and sagacity of Premier Kim Il Sung. An outstanding Leader of the international communist movement, and there mention of his name makes the enemy shudder.

The April 15 issue of the Ceylonese paper Times of Ceylon carried a two-page special write-up under the title "The 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people."

Under the headline "We congratulate Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, upon his 56th birthday and sincerely wish him good health and long life" the paper carried a congratulatory message and a photograph of his home in Kangyongdae.

Indonesian papers including Djakarta Times, Duta Masjarakat and Sinar Harapan also printed articles celebrating the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the headline "Premier Kim Il Sung was born into a revolutionary family," the April 16 issue of the UAR paper Al Ahram introduced in detail his revolutionary family and his revolutionary activities in his early years.

Together with this article the paper respectfully printed a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the title "April 15 is the 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung," Radio Tanzania also aired on April 17 a special programme introducing his revolutionary activities.

The April 14 special issue of the Congolese (B) paper Brazzaville printed articles entitled "Mangyongdae as dear as native place to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people," "Premier Kim Il Sung, the sun of the 40 million Korean people" and "The Korean people march ahead upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme."

Together with these articles, the paper respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his photograph looking down the 3,000-ri expanse of the country from Mt. Baekdu as well as a photograph of Mangyongdae and the "Beacon of Bochonbo" in oils.

On the occasion of the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association published the full text of the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic in book form.

This book carrying respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung has the following preface:

In popularising the revolutionary ideas of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung, the Association aims at bringing home to the Pakistani people, too, the usefulness and sagacity of the basic principles essentially the same as those as is the case with all the other Asian and African peoples.

Under the title "The 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung," the Mailan News Agency stressed as follows:

The name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brains of the Korean revolution, constitutes the cornerstone of Korea's socialist system and is inseparable from the restoration of the fatherland and the might of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea. That is why the Korean people boast with great self-confidence and pride of the struggle led by Premier Kim Il Sung, personifier of great virtues of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary who has justly earned the title of the Leader of the building of new Korea.

Historic Meeting That Led Korean Revolution to Great Upsurge on Nation-wide Scale

On the Occasion of the 32nd Anniversary of the Tungkiang Meeting

The Tungkiang Meeting convened from May 1 to 15, 1936 under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic meeting which recorded great immortal exploits in the Korean revolution and in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country.

At the meeting, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly set forth a great programme for the reconstruction of the fatherland and a new strategic and tactical line of the Korean revolution.

In the middle of the 1930's, the obtaining situation at home and abroad called for a more thorough establishment of *Juche* in the Korean revolution and new strategy and tactics for further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole.

It was just at this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung once again clearly indicated the path to be followed by the Korean revolution. At the historic Nanhutou Meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line of *Juche* and scientific strategic and tactical measures for the Korean revolution, the immediate, important task of which being the national and social liberation of the Korean people, on the basis of scientific analysis of the great exploits made and valuable experiences gained in the revolutionary struggle in the first half of the 1930's and the change in the balance of class forces at home at that time.

The Tungkiang Meeting was convened to further concretise such revolutionary line and strategic measures set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It discussed, first of all, the question of founding a new guerrilla base in connection with the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas of Korea and decided to set up a new guerrilla base—Mt. Baekdu revolutionary base along the Amrok and Duman rivers, its centre being Mt. Baekdu.

Already in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he organised and waged, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original line of founding revolutionary bases, defined the line of setting up guerrilla bases in varied forms in accordance with the constantly changing and developing situation and the demand of the revolutionary development and solved this problem brilliantly.

The prevailing situation in the latter half of the 1930's required the establishment of a new form of guerrilla base in a favourable zone from which to conduct, organise and guide the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole.

It was a serious issue determining the future development of the armed struggle and, moreover, the victory of the overall anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to establish guerrilla bases in favourable areas politically, militarily and geographically under the conditions in which the guerrillas had to fight the armed-to-the-teeth Japanese imperialists without any aid from outside except the support of the revolutionary peoples.

On the basis of scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and careful calculation of the balance of forces between the enemy and our side, the revolutionary mass foundation, natural geographical condi-

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Smelters of the Kim Dok Su work-team of the Chollima steel workshop of the Kangson Steel Plant, keeping the teachings of the Leader deep in mind, are redoubling their efforts to put out greater quantities of steel for economic construction and defence buildup
photo by Kim Jong Dok

Ever-Rising Great Revolutionary Upsurge

The Chollima riders in all factories and enterprises and the entire working people across the land are now full of a resolve to carry through the programmatic instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung given at the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Work-team Movement. They are determined to remain boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader and add lustre to the honour of the forerunners of our times by effecting the great upsurge of Chollima in all fields and all units.

At the Kangson Steel Plant

A few days ago, the Chollima riders at the Kangson Steel Plant had a meeting for the thorough implementation of the instruction of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Work-team Movement.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung the respected and beloved Leader, reflecting the unanimous resolve to add lustre to their factory, the "birth-place of Chollima," by fulfilling their lofty duty as the Red life-guard and death-defying corps which are infinitely loyal to the Leader, standing in the van of the great Chollima movement in the spirit in which they made continued advance in enthusiastic response to the call of the Leader.

Also the meeting adopted an appeal to the Chollima riders, workers, technicians and office employees throughout the country.

Today, amid the high tide of the Chollima work-team movement initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Kangson Steel Plant has been turned into a militant bastion overflowed with the unitary ideas of the Party; into an up-to-date metallurgical giant, a "model factory of self-reliance."

In the course of the great Chollima movement initiated by the Leader, the number of Chollima riders increased 40 times as compared with the time when the first meeting of the Chollima frontrankers was held in August, 1960. In 1967 the workers here toppled the 60,000-ton-capacity of blooming mill by producing 120,000 tons of steel ingot and recently they wrought a new miracle of attaining a level of 450,000 tons or 7.5 times the "rated capacity." Their goal is now to scale the 500,000-ton-height.

The steel-makers here made a solemn pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to hit the yearly target, set 34 per cent higher than last year, before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic (Sep. 9) through the drive for maximum increased production and maximum economy by sparing every second and every minute in the revolutionary spirit of smashing the enemy, U.S. imperialism, and to hit without fail the Seven-Year Plan targets this year two years ahead of schedule, thus increasing the output of steel by 68 per cent, steel bloom 63 per cent, rolled steel 72 per cent, sheet steel 125 cent as against the results of last year. They also resolved to make the most of the 480-minute-workday so as to raise labour productivity by 62 per cent and lower the production cost 13.3 per cent than planned.

At Machine-building Factories

The instruction given by the Leader at the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Work-team Movement greatly stirred the workers of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works. New records are registered in succession in the factory: the daily production has grown 1.2-1.5 times that in the beginning of this year; and in some units and posts the work which would take one month to complete is now done in only five days, and the daily output rose to the 500-1,000 per cent record.

In an atmosphere in which the stamina of Chollima prevails throughout the factory, the workers had a meeting for the thorough implementation of the instruction of the Leader given at the Chollima frontrankers' meeting. It adopted amid the thunderous applause and cheers a pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, reflecting the burning feelings of the machine-builders.

The workers at this factory resolved to demonstrate once again the spirit of the "factory equipped with revolutionary traditions", by fulfilling the yearly plan ahead of the 20th birthday of the Republic and capturing the heights envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan on major indices by the year-end, continually keeping a strained and mobilized posture.

And, they decided to launch a drive to multiply hundreds of single and all-purpose machine tools and installations with the existing labour and equipment and introduce many technical devices, and thus to increase the rate of tempo 1.5-2 times higher than now and make a 6,000-ton press, as a gift, before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Silk Weavers

Red silk weavers of the Jong Gye Sun-led workteam of the third weaving workshop of the silk mill where Comrade Baek Ui Myong works splendidly fulfilled their yearly plan for the production of silk fabrics on May 13 by unfolding a vigorous multiloom tending drive. They completed this year's plan which was set nearly 40 per cent higher than that of last year seven months and a half ahead of schedule, thus displaying to the full their unbounded loyalty to the Leader and revolutionary mettle to carry through to the end the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung even going through fire and water.

During this period, they boosted the proportion of the first class products to more than 95 per cent through a struggle for improving the quality of fabrics. The silk weavers here are now full of a firm resolve to exceed their yearly plan by 150 per cent by the year-end putting another spur to the Chollima onward march.

Geological Surveyors

The geological surveyors of the geological prospecting team to which Comrade Kim Hak Bong belongs successfully carried out on May 15 this year's plan for securing mineral deposits on all indices by bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge.

They have continued a vigorous onward march at the speed of Chollima and in the spirit of a man being a match for a hundred, advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing. They splendidly fulfilled this year's plan which nearly doubled the results of last year at 195 per cent. This means they have secured mineral deposits for the mine of which they take charge to dig for more than 20 years.

Soh Gum Ja

(Continued from Page 3)

tions, etc., Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out at the Tungkiang Meeting that the area favourable for organising and guiding the revolutionary movement as a whole was precisely the region along the Amrok and Duman rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu. And he put forward the line of setting up a new form of revolutionary base, Mt. Baekdu base in this region.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...In the early days of the founding of the guerrilla army, the fixed guerrilla bases set up in east Manchuria were defended with arms within a limited scope. Under the circumstances in those days it conformed to the requirements of the revolutionary duty. But the obtaining general situation today calls for establishing new revolutionary bases in the natural fortress around Mt. Baekdu, covered with dense forests, the favourable zone which makes it possible to organise and guide the Korean revolution as a whole. And these bases will render it possible to deal blows at the enemy, changing their position freely according to the development of the situation, maintaining the bonds of kinship with the people throughout the enemy-ruled areas, and, at the same time, to keep closer ties with the revolutionary organisations at home..."

The revolutionary bases around Mt. Baekdu, unlike the guerrilla bases in east Manchuria, were not were set up in the form of fixed liberated area, were mobile guerrilla bases of secret form. They were also bases linked with various revolutionary organisations which struck their roots in the entire masses in the enemy-ruled areas, whereas the revolutionary areas were separated from the enemy-ruled areas in the past.

Indeed, the establishment of the revolutionary bases around Mt. Baekdu were a brilliant embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, far-reaching plan for the restoration of the fatherland and outstanding strategy and tactics.

The revolutionary bases around Mt. Baekdu set up in the latter half of 1936 under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung following the historic Tungkiang Meeting became the centre of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army for its military and political activities and the stronghold of struggle for the nation-wide anti-Japanese united national front movement and the base of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army which advanced to the boundary areas after the Tungkiang Meeting carried out vigorous military and political activities with the revolutionary bases around Mt. Baekdu as the centre, administering stunning blows to the enemy and inflicting political and military defeats on him.

The bases around Mt. Baekdu also played a great role in ensuring the successful advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland and leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale.

The Tungkiang Meeting took up the important question of founding the permanent Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

It unanimously adopted the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on founding the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first permanent anti-Japanese united national front organisation and the revolutionary political organisation led by the Korean Communists, and proclaimed its inauguration before the whole world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was appointed the Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

At the Meeting, the Declaration on the founding of the Association and its Programme were published and its rules was adopted.

The founding of the Association constituted a brilliant embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great victory of the line of anti-Japanese united national front maintained by him from the early days of his revolutionary activities and a great fruition of the bloody struggle of the Korean Communists and our people.

Indeed, the founding of the Association and its activities brought the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the struggle for founding a Party, along with the anti-Japanese united national front movement in our country, to a new upswing on a nation-wide scale and made great immortal exploits for the development of the Korean revolution.

Also discussed in detail at the Tungkiang Meeting were ways and means for further expanding and strengthening the struggle for making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea.

At the meeting, Comrade

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Rice-transplanting on the Migok Co-op Farm, Bongsang county, North Hwanghae Province

Rice-Transplanting Progresses Apace

On Irrigated Co-operative Fields

The rice-transplanting season has set in and co-operative farmers in different parts of the country advancing along the bright road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" are now unfolding a vigorous drive for increased production of grain.

A rarely dry spell continues this spring, too. But the fertile fields harrowed up by tractors and criss-crossed with cobwebs of irrigation channels overflow with life-giving water.

Rice-transplanting started throughout the country early in May, much earlier than the previous years. Rice-fields are being flecked with the green tinge.

All co-operative farmers of the country are now transplanting rice sparing every minute and every second with a firm resolve to finish rice-transplanting within this month.

They are scoring miraculous successes every day. As of May 15, the country's results of rice-transplanting were 1.6 times higher than those of the corresponding period of last year. The results of granary South Hwanghae Province and Kangwon Province were 3.5 times and 1.7 times greater respectively.

The co-operative farmers of Kaepung county, immensely inspired by the teaching given by Comrade Premier at the National Conference of Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture and his congratulatory message, are rushing with rice-transplanting with a single heart to increase the per *jongbo* yield by more than 500 kg. this year, too.

The Ryongsan co-operative farm is leading the county in rice-transplanting. The members of the farm are working hard to increase this year grain output by 27 per cent as against last year, the record harvest year, by producing an average of 6.2 tons of rice from their entire paddy fields per *jongbo*, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme and on-the-spot teaching given by Comrade Premier.

Bearing deep in mind that to produce more grain is to contribute to carrying through the revolutionary line of the Party on conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and to hasten the unification of the fatherland, the members of the co-operative farm are all out to complete rice-transplanting as quickly as possible.

The farmers on the Bakchon Plain in North Pyongan Province started rice-transplanting more than ten days earlier than last year.

The peasants here successfully ensured the wartime food production overcoming difficult conditions in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War. They are now working on rice-transplanting with wartime intensity.

The fifth sub-workteam of the third workteam of the Dansan co-operative farm transplanted 23 per cent of their farm land with rice in a few days. The farmers here are doing the work of two or three men each every day to be worthy of people living in the era of revolution.

The co-operative farmers in South Hamgyong Province are making innovations as well.

The co-operative farms in the Jongpyong county which were the first in the province to set out rice-plants continue to lead the province in rice-planting with a target of increasing the per *jongbo* yield by more than 700 kg.

Rice-transplanting is also in full swing at the co-operative farms in Kangwon Province.

The co-operative fields free from crop failure are getting greener and greener with each passing day thanks to the high-pitched revolutionary zeal of the co-operative farmers in different parts of our country who are spurring on the grandiose Chollima march with a singleheart to live up to the call of their Leader.

Pak Hae Chon

South Korean Countryside:

Black Rice-planting Season

The South Korean countryside suffers from a serious crisis due to the anti-popular agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their cruel extortion of the farm villages. The peasants there still fail to make rice seedbeds owing to the lack of water and rice seeds.

According to news dispatches from Seoul, as of May 5, in South Cholla and South Kyongsang provinces the creation of rice seedplots was only 7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. The same is true of other areas.

This renders the prospects of this year's rice crop gloomy, dispatches said.

This grim situation is explained by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, engrossed in the preparations for an aggressive war, have not carried out any afforestation and water conservancy projects.

In South Korea even insignificant dykes and irrigation channels are out of repair and over 50 per cent of the total paddy fields are rain-dependent.

And a long spell of dry weather in these days makes matters still worse.

The majority of peasants also feel the shortage of rice seeds. This has been caused by the Pak Jung Hi clique's cruel extortion of the countryside to meet the U.S. war expenses.

This is why the South Korean peasants are waging a more resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs demanding the ensured farming conditions and improved living conditions.

SPORTS:

Korean-Cuban Women's Friendly Basketball Games

The Cuban women's combined basketball team which arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 under the cultural exchange plan between Korea and Cuba held friendship games with teams from the central sports clubs of our country.

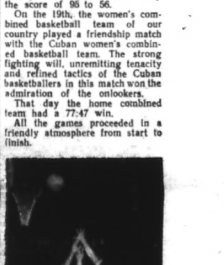
The Pyongyang City Gymnasium where friendship matches took place was packed to capacity each time with working people and sports fans in the city who came to watch the friendly games with the basketballers from fraternal Cuba firmly bound together in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The first game held on the 9th between the February 8 team and the Cuban team was won by the former 81:45. The second game held between the Pyongyang City Sports Club team and the visiting team on the 12th ended in favour of the home team 77:60. In the third game held between the Amnokgang Sports Club team and the guest team on the 14th, victory went to the host team by the score of 95 to 56.

On the 19th, the women's combined basketball team of our country played a friendship match with the Cuban women's combined basketball team. The strong fighting will, unremitting tenacity and refined tactics of the Cuban basketballers in this match won the admiration of the onlookers.

That day the home combined team had a 77:47 win.

All the games proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from start to finish.



A snapshot of Korean-Cuban women's friendship basketball match

(Continued from Page 4)

Kim Il Sung again laid main stress on implementing thoroughly the line of building more firmly the organizational core for the founding of a Party by, first of all, continuously rearing increasing numbers of the Communists tested and steeled through armed struggle and various forms of struggle of the workers and peasants, while steadily expanding and consolidating the ranks of the Communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"... **To found a Party a certain organizational core is needed. This organizational core consists of the leading nuclei of Communists steeled and tested in the actual struggle. Accordingly, we Communists should further push ahead with the work of expanding and reinforcing the ranks of leading nuclei, the basis for the founding of a Party...**"

He also laid stress on ensuring the firm ideological and organizational unity in the ranks of the communist movement by repudiating the Right and "Left" tendencies of all hues and continuously waging a powerful struggle against factionalism, on the basis of the revolutionary line of *Juche*. Also he pointed out that the class awakening of the broad masses of the working people including the workers and peasants should be enhanced so as to further consolidate a mass foundation for the founding of a Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung again clarified the line of carrying on the struggle for the founding of a Party in close combination with the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

This was the most correct line that ensured successfully the systematic training of Communists, the struggle for further cementing the organizational solidarity and the unity of ideology and will of the Communists and the work of laying a mass foundation for the founding of a Party.

The Tungkiang Meeting thus opened a new phase of turn in accelerating organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Party and laying its mass foundation in our country.

Besides, discussed at the Tungkiang Meeting were the question on the reorganization of the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and many other question, and the relevant decisions were adopted.

Indeed, the Tungkiang Meeting discussed the important problems of fundamental significance in the general development of the Korean revolution and concretized ways and means for their solution. Thus it made distinguished exploits in embodying Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and the lines and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution mapped out by him, and in establishing more thoroughly *Juche* in the Korean revolution.

By thoroughly implementing the revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical lines put forth at the Tungkiang Meeting, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the Korean Communists built up more firmly the internal forces of the Korean revolution. And relying upon them they organized and unfolded more actively and concentrically the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole—the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the work of founding a Party and the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

The revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical lines put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tungkiang Meeting constituted a telling blow at the counter-revolutionary schemes of the Right and "Left" opportunists who attempted to obstruct the independent development of the Korean revolution.

And they exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the development of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the people in the colonies and dependent states in the world and made an outstanding contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

The revolutionary lines and ways and means set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tungkiang Meeting and the immortal exploits made and precious experiences gained in the struggle for their implementation were of important theoretical and practical significance and displayed a great vitality in the development of the Korean revolution after the liberation.

Today, on this 32nd anniversary of the historic Tungkiang Meeting, we are filled with a firm determination to frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, unify the fatherland and win victories in the life of our generation the cause started by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, as the anti-Japanese fighters under his leadership defeated Japanese imperialism and brought us a brilliant society of today by remaining faithful to him with singlehearted devotion.

Kim Bong Rok

Militant Solidarity with Fighting African People

On the Occasion of "Liberation Day of Africa"

The African people are significantly marking the "liberation day of Africa" at a time when the flame of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle is flaring up fiercely.

On this occasion the Korean people extend full support to and militant solidarity with the African people in their sacred struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the complete liberation of the whole African continent and warmly congratulate them on all their achievements in the struggle.

Today the African continent is vigorously advancing from the "black continent" to a "continent of dawn," holding high the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner.

The peoples of many newly-independent states have waged a courageous struggle for building an independent national economy and achieving social progress in order to consolidate national independence won through arduous struggles and attain the independent development of their countries holding aloft the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. banner, and scored great successes.

More and more countries, having seen through the brigandish nature and crafty tricks of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists, are taking resolute anti-imperialist steps, strengthening their defence capacity.

The ever mounting anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the African peoples is inflicting a telling blow on the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

The revolutionary peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe, the Congo (L), Equatorial Guinea and other African countries are unfolding a bloody struggle to expel the imperialists and colonialists and win national independence and freedom, and further expanding and strengthening their fighting ranks in the flame of struggle.

The surging anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples is a sacred liberation struggle and, at the same time, is part of the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our era who facilitate the final liquidation of the system of imperialism and colonialism from the earth.

The old and new colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to suppress the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the African peoples, hinder the independent development of the newly-independent countries and regain their lost positions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The imperialists suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and carry out subversive activities to tear newly-independent nations away from the anti-imperialist front one by one. While resorting to blunt force, they attempt to worm into the newly-independent nations with 'aid' as a bait with a view to meddling in the internal affairs of those nations and subverting them from within."

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have further intensified sabotaging activities and subversive plots against the newly-independent nations. They bribe and whip together the local reactionaries to pit them against the progressive forces, and seek to turn newly-independent countries to the Right.

To attain their insidious aim the U.S. imperialists are trying to plunder the newly-independent countries and interfere in their internal affairs, with the "aid" as a lever, using a series of the latter's economic and other bottlenecks and difficulties.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are resorting to all sorts of plots and sinister activities from espionage, subversive and sabotaging activities to the reactionary military coup to overthrow the legal governments of these countries.

They are also working craftily to undermine the ranks of the African countries from within to shatter their unity and cohesion and create antagonism and alienation between them.

It is clearly known to the world that almost all military coups which took place frequently in a number of African countries in recent years and the schemes to overthrow the governments of Guinea, Mauritania, Tanzania, the Congo (B) and other progressive countries were the vicious work of the American imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the independence movement of the revolutionary people of Africa by allying militarily the Salazar clique of Portugal, the Vorster gang of South Africa and the Smith clique of South Rhodesia and supplying them with more lethal weapons. And they are repeatedly perpetrating provocative acts against Zambia and other independent countries.

With no amount of military threat, appeasement and deception and with no subversive and disruptive activities, however, can the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism check the growth of the revolutionary forces in Africa and the struggle of the peoples in this region.

The African peoples, awakened and steeled in the midst of severe trials and arduous struggle, are raising higher their voice "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the African people" and "Yankees, quit Africa!" They are waging a joint anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle in unity and are unfolding more vigorous armed struggles with a resolute determination to fight to the end until they achieve the complete liberation and freedom of the whole of the African continent.

The imperialists and colonialists will be certainly driven out of the African continent and the African peoples will surely attain complete liberation and freedom.

Joining with the progressive peoples the world over, the Korean people, in the future, too, as in the past, will firmly stand on the side of the African peoples in their just struggle and render positive support and encouragement to their sacred cause.

Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle Stepped up in South Korea

S. Korean Youths Wrest Secret Military Documents from a Military Car of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops

Around 08:00 on the morning of May 14 several South Korean youths jumped into a jeep of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops on the road in Hwanggol, Musanri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and wrested secret military documents before they disappeared, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Those young men were harboring deep-rooted hatred and resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors hell bent on provoking another war in Korea. That day, upon obtaining information that a jeep belonging to the 4th missile headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army was on its way to Seoul with secret military documents, they attacked the car on the said spot.

Weapon Taken Away from a Puppet Organ in Broad Daylight on Cheju Island

A radio report from South Korea had it that patriotic people on Cheju Island broke an iron box in the room of the puppet judicial affairs chief in the Island in broad daylight on May 12 and took away a revolver from it.

The Cheju islanders with a proud history of the popular resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are now active in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors while fighting resolutely for the right to live and democracy.

The South Korean people who step up an active fight with arms in hand against the American imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are waging a fierce struggle for arms; wresting weapons from puppet army sentinels after knocking them down.

Handbills Calling for Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle Scattered

On April 24 a young man scattered leaflets calling for anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in the compound of the Hoedok Station, Daedok county, South Chungchong Province and then disappeared, a South Korean paper said.

The leaflets printed in red ink with the headline "To Peasants" exposed the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and called for a struggle against them, the paper added.

Simultaneously with this, anti-U.S. prints supporting the northern half of the Republic and rejecting the U.S. imperialist aggressors were circulated in Hongsong, Ryesan and other parts of South Chungchong Province, throwing the enemy into embarrassment.

This is a reflection of the resolute determination of the South Korean people to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the root cause of all misfortunes and

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Military Fascist Dictatorship Established in S. Korea— Pattern of Vicious Fascist Rule of U.S. Imperialism

Seven years ago, on May 16, 1961, the fascist elements of the puppet army circles staged a military coup in South Korea under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Through the military coup the American imperialists replaced by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime the Chang Myon regime, the second puppet regime which took the place of the puppet regime of their old stooge Syngman Rhee toppled by the South Korean people in April, 1960.

The establishment of military fascist dictatorship was a reaction of the serious crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

Through the massive April popular uprising sparked off by the fraudulent elections on March 15, 1960, the South Korean people overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the old stooge trusted deeply and carefully groomed by American imperialism.

The fall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime represented the bankruptcy of all its anti-popular policies and its notorious "march north" racket and a telling blow to the colonial rule of the American imperialists over South Korea, their policy of aggressive war in particular.

The political consciousness of the South Korean people rose greatly in the course of the resistance struggle. They came out courageously in the struggle to tear down the artificial barriers between North and South and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland under the slogan "The only way to existence is unification." And the spearhead of their struggle was gradually directed to U.S. imperialism.

Driven into a tight corner, the American imperialists established the military fascist dictatorship to save their colonial rule from the acute crisis and put down the mounting struggle of the South Korean people for the independent unification of the fatherland and impose upon the South Korean people the policy of aggression and war more openly.

SYSTEM OF MOST FEROCIOUS, BARBAROUS FASCIST SUPPRESSION

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people said: **"The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in South Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies."**

The first and foremost aim of the military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea is to remove all the socio-political elements that stand in the way of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their policy of war under the slogan of "anti-communism" and its fascist suppression aims at stamping out all democratic freedoms and rights of the people and oppressing the patriotic, democratic forces.

Indeed, the military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea is unprecedented in its ferocity and barbarity.

This finds striking expression in vicious intelligence-trick politics, open military-police terrorism in politics and the fascist legislative system unparalleled in all ages and all countries.

The American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique covered the whole of South Korea with various intelligence and special service agent networks including that of the "Central Intelligence Agency."

South Korea's "Central Intelligence Agency" under the direct command of the "U.S. CIA branch in South Korea" is following every move of the people and arresting and imprisoning the progressive, patriotic personages as well as even those who voice the slightest discontent with the American imperialists and their lackeys through hundreds of thousands of secret agents, lording it over all the departments of the puppet government.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resort to ferocious military-police terrorism in politics along with vicious intelligence politics. A full force of more than one million (one for every 25 of the population) are always mobilized to suppress the people.

According to reports from South Korea, last year alone a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, South Korean puppet troops and police were mobilized to put down the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

The unprecedented ferocity of the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea finds vivid expression in the fact that all the important posts of legislative, judicial and administrative and other organs of the South Korean puppet government and their subordinate local organs of all levels down to the lowest unit are occupied by the fascist elements from the puppet army and their agents.

Thus, South Korea today has turned into a land where the military fascist elements lord it over the people under the command of the U.S. imperialists and the bayonet takes the place of all orders of society.

The Yankee imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique manufactured more than 3,000 various, unprecedentedly evil laws as "legalize" their tyrannical military fascist rule, thus establishing a fascist legal system. All these wicked laws including the "national security law," "anti-communist law," "special law on the punishment of special criminal," "political party law" and "law on purification of political activities" find no example in their viciousness in the world history of laws. The objects of these cruel "criminal laws" are the people who wage a patriotic struggle against the American imperialist aggressors and the quislings and for the interests of the country and the nation as well as even those who see, hear and speak of their struggle.

Many press organs of South Korea have been closed down by force and thousands of pressmen were removed from office.

All meetings and demonstrations of the people are strictly banned and their strikes and organisations are suppressed most brutally. The South Korean people are denied even the freedom of travel and curfew is imposed upon them.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

On the Criminal Acts Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops in Korea

International democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of all countries of the world fighting for peace and social progress!

Peoples of all countries the world over who treasure human rights and dignity!

We have already disclosed and indicted on a number of occasions before you all sorts of thrice-cursed criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea.

The international democratic organizations, the broad democratic social organizations of the world and the peace-loving peoples have sternly denounced the barbarous atrocities of U.S. imperialism against the South Korean people and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, continue to commit thrice-cursed criminal atrocities there.

Innumerable are the never-to-be-forgiven, criminal acts committed against the Korean people by the U.S. imperialist aggressors while keeping our fatherland split and opposing the peaceful unification of Korea over the past 20 years and more.

Ever since their occupation of South Korea under the cloak of "liberator," the U.S. imperialist aggression troops have been causing such tragedies as murder and rape, destruction and plunder wherever they set foot, disguising themselves as "helpers," "friends" of the South Korean people.

Upon their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists forcibly disbanded the people's committees, genuine people's power organs established on the initiative of the people, and enforced a fascist military administration. In 1948 they rigged up a colonial puppet regime, abusing the U.N. signboard, and harshly suppressed the patriotic people in South Korea.

In an attempt to extend the fascist colonial ruling system set up in South Korea to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the U.S. imperialists provoked a criminal war of aggression and perpetrated unprecedented atrocities.

Since the armistice in Korea up to date, U.S. imperialism has been all along occupying South Korea, running wild to unleash a new war and intensifying suppression of the South Korean people with the passing days.

Even at this very moment, in South Korea innocent people are being massacred, women violated and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people and human dignity trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The heinous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea are a shame to mankind and deserve due denunciation.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, which regard it as their lofty mission to safeguard freedom and rights of men, hereby expose and call the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in the past 20 odd years since their occupation of South Korea and once again indict them before the international democratic organizations, the democratic social organizations of all countries and the people all over the world.

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The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism after its defeat have carried out without hesitation all manner of tyranny and atrocities from the very first day they set foot there.

They have made desperate efforts to suppress and strangulate completely everything progressive, democratic and patriotic that stood in the way of carrying out their colonial rule.

U.S. imperialism disbanded by force democratic political parties, public organizations and the press organs, and arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random the people demanding freedom, democracy and the right to live.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops who are accustomed to oppress, despise and persecute other nations have also daily committed acts of homicide and violence against innocent inhabitants everywhere in South Korea.

As early as May 1946, U.S. imperialism fabricated the so-called "case of forged-note of Jongpansa" to arrest and imprison a large number of patriots and fired right and left at over 2,000 Seoul citizens who came out in demand of the public hearing of the "trial" of the "case," thereby killing and wounding a great many of them.

In July 1946, U.S. imperialist aggression troops made an attack on the workers of the "Korean Truck Company" who opposed the close-down of the company, seriously injuring scores of them and arresting more than 270 others; and in August that year, they ruthlessly massacred a great number of peasants on Haui-do Island, Muan county, South Cholla Province, for the reason that they opposed the forced delivery of grain.

On August 15, 1946, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops mobilized even planes and tanks to fire indiscriminately at workers of the Hwasun Coal Mine in South Cholla Province, who had gathered to celebrate the liberation anniversary of the nation. As a result, more than 30 workers were killed and over 500 wounded.

On September 30, 1946, when railway workers in Seoul demanded improved living conditions and democratic rights the U.S. imperialists mobilized 2,000 and more armed policemen as well as tanks, killed several of them and wounded scores of others and then arrested more than 1,700 workers to put them in jail.

Even according to the preliminary data, upwards of 4,200 guiltless people were massacred by the

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sufferings, and achieve the independent unification of the country, looking up to the northern half of the Republic daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

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In recent years the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have further intensified the fascist suppression of the people and arrested, imprisoned and killed many patriots, stepping up war preparations.

They cruelly suppressed the revolutionary organization with Dr. Kim Dae Su, professor of Kyongbuk University, as the central figure, framed up the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," the "case of the Operation Group for Commanding South Korea," the "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," the "case of the Jongsim Society," and arrested and imprisoned many patriotic people. These are only a few examples.

TOOL FOR EXECUTION OF U.S. IMPERIALIST POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND WAR

Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship is completely a product of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and is a tool serving the U.S. imperialists in their execution of policy of aggression and war in Korea and Asia by binding the South Korean people hand and foot and mobilizing all the manpower and material resources of South Korea to the maximum.

To start another war, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are putting the whole of South Korea on a "wartime footing" hurrying with the formation of the "local reserve army" involving more than two million South Korean young and middle-aged people in addition to the 600,000-strong puppet army and bringing in large numbers of aircraft, vessels, guided missiles and tactical nuclear weapons. And they are perpetrating vicious military provocations against the northern half of the Republic. This new war racket has been further intensified after the war boss Johnson directly came to South Korea to fan war provocations at the end of October 1966. It became more frantic particularly after the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" in January this year.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instructions of the American imperialists concluded the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" with the reactionary ruling circles of Japan, and are again inviting into the Japanese militarist forces, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, strengthening political and military tie-up with them. In recent years the Pak Jung Hi clique stepped up their "diplomatic activities" markedly, and thus appeared as the faithful servant of the U.S. imperialists in executing their sinister plan to form a new aggressive military alliance with their puppets and satellites in Asia on the basis of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

At the instructions of the American imperialists the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were the first of all puppets to dispatch troops to South Vietnam.

South Korea today has become a huge army camp of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of another war in Korea, a powder-magazine, and a supplier of cannon fodder for the aggression in Vietnam.

* * *

The establishment of military fascist dictatorship could never help the American imperialists consolidate their position but, on the contrary, only aggravated the crisis of their colonial rule. Where there is oppression, there is the resistance of the people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: **"...With no amount of brutal suppression and 'anti-communist' clamour can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance."**

Today the masses of the South Korean people braving the brutal fascist suppression by the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are waging more vigorously struggles of diverse forms, including armed struggle, holding high the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean people are well aware that their struggle is a fight to overthrow the military fascist dictatorial regime established in South Korea and hasten the day when they will live in a unified fatherland under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Gwang Su

S. Korean Youths Throw Stones at a Running Special Military Train of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors

It is reported from Taejon, South Chungchong Province in South Korea that around 11:40 on the night of May 9, a group of South Korean patriotic youths showered stones at a special military train transferring puppet armymen, which was running on the line between Kanggyong and Yonmu stations in South Chungchong Province.

The train came to a halt with its windows broken to pieces and the enemy was thrown into utter confusion.

A South Korean Patriot Praises the Northern Half of the Republic Singing the "Red Flag Song" Before a Crowd

Shortly ago, a South Korean patriot, Hyon Jong Guk, residing in the second dong of Samdo in Cheju City, Cheju Island, made a speech before a crowd in praise of the northern half of the Republic and sang the "Red Flag Song," according to a paper published in Seoul.

The paper said: He sang with surging emotion the "Red Flag Song" which the anti-Japanese guerrillas had sung in high spirits in the past, flying the Red Flag in the van and keeping their revolutionary constancy to the end in face of any adversity, and introduced the grandiose reality of the northern half of the Republic where, contrary to the dark land of South Korea, the working people seized power, built an enviable country, rich and powerful, and are leading a happy life.

This is a manifestation of the ardent aspiration of the South Korean people to wipe out of our land the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and lead a happy life in a unified fatherland under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

With no barbarous fascist suppression can the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever dampen the burning aspiration of the South Korean people for the northern half of the Republic or put down the fierce flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean people will surely accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland, their most ardent desire, smashing the bestial suppression by the enemy.

MORE S. KOREAN PUPPET ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN COME OVER TO NORTHERN HALF OF THE REPUBLIC

The number of officers and men of the South Korean puppet army who come over to the northern half of the Republic opposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is increasing rapidly.

Song Chang Sok, Jung Gun, Kim Yong Do and Yang Byong Do, South Korean puppet army men, and Song Yong Gyu, puppet army officer, were embraced in the bosom of the Republic some time ago. And on April 29 one more officer of the South Korean puppet army came over to the northern half of the Republic.

He is Li Tae Hwan (25) who was the leader (second lieutenant) of the 81-mm. mortar platoon, heavy weapons company, third battalion, 61st regiment, 20th division of the South Korean puppet army.

Li Tae Hwan said at an interview with correspondents in Pyongyang held on May 16. He, embraced in the bosom of the Republic guided by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is wrapped in infinite joy and emotion amid the warm hospitality overflowing with compatriotism of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

On May 14, corporal Hoh Yong Gil (24), gunner of 60 mm. gun of the support squad, 3rd platoon, search company, 61st regiment, 20th division of the South Korean puppet army, crossed over to the northern half of the Republic.

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U.S. imperialist aggression army in 1946 alone.

On March 1, 1947, the U.S. imperialists opened fire at a huge crowd of Seoul citizens, mercilessly killing dozens of them on the spot, as they were holding a meeting in commemoration of the historic day of a nation-wide struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

In only 20 days before and after August 15, 1947, in Seoul alone, more than 960 patriots were murdered and over 11,000 people arrested and put into prison by the terrorist group of U.S. imperialism.

In May 1948 in particular, the U.S. imperialist aggressors framed up a puppet "regime" in South Korea and massacred hundreds of thousands of South Korean people for the purpose of "stabilizing" the rear in preparation for a war of aggression against the Korean people.

On May 10, 1948 alone, the U.S. imperialists murdered 416 persons and injured 858 on charge of opposing the separate "elections" they were rigging up.

Under the direct command of Robert, chief of the then Military Advisory Group of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors slaughtered over 35,000 civilians and burned down 10,000 or more civilian houses on Cheju Island alone in ten months from April 1948.

By 1950 they had murdered above 70,000 inhabitants, or one-quarter of the total population of Cheju Island.

When South Korean armymen rose in mutiny in Ryosu and Sunchon in October 1948 in opposition to the "punitive operations" directed against the Cheju islanders, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops burned down over 5,000 houses and killed upwards of 6,000 people by mobilizing even airplanes, tanks and warships.

In Sunchon they captured more than 120 schoolgirls and killed them by beastly methods, and locked up over 300 inhabitants in the Sunchon primary school and then shot over 200 of them to death on the spot, for the reason that they had helped the mutineers.

In May 1949, 17 inhabitants including the old and children were slaughtered in Hwangryong-ri, Kyongju and 101 residents in Yongdok county.

In 1949, well over 19,000 innocent people were killed in seven counties including Bonghwa county, North Kyongsang Province.

On December 24, 1949, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops burned down all the 22 farm houses in Jonbong-ri, Mungyong county, North Kyongsang Province, dragged out 82 members of 23 families into the paddy-fields in front of the village and shot them dead and then set their bodies fires.

In another mountain village of Mungyong county, they had 50 odd villagers including women and children lined up on the brink of a pit and massacred them with machineguns.

Showing a photograph of this barbarous massacre in Mungyong county to South Korean puppets, chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group Robert blabbed without compunction: "Such act may be a sinful deed from the humanitarian viewpoint... But you should be mindful that such thing may happen any time, if you are to attain your aim."

Due to such blood-curdling, murderous bestialities of U.S. imperialism, above 109,000 patriots and guiltless people were killed and more than 118,600 arrested and imprisoned in the one year of 1949.

From January 1949 to February 1950, 200,000 farm houses were burnt, leaving over one million peasants homeless.

Besides these atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, countless barbarities of all descriptions were committed by individual U.S. army soldiers accustomed to pillage and manslaughter. (The above-mentioned materials are only a small portion of the facts mainly based on the sources from South Korean publications, news agencies and radios in those days.)

Here are some individual instances of the innumerable crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea during the period before they ignited the war of aggression in Korea.

On November 13, 1945 three U.S. imperialist aggression troops suddenly assaulted Jin Il Dae on the street of Mugyojong, Seoul, one of them threatening him with a pistol, another covering his eyes and the last one beating him at random. The assaulters searched his body and plundered him of a wrist watch and other valuables before fleeing. (South Korean paper **Jayu Shinmun**, Nov. 15, 1945.)

On the street of Bukahyonjong, Seoul, on March 6, 1946, three U.S. imperialist aggression armymen threatened Kum Chol, a journalist of **Jayu Shinmun**, aiming revolvers at him, and then robbed him of his money worth over 800,000 *won*, a fountain-pen, the certificate of journalist, a note-book and etc. before they took to flight. (South Korean paper **Jayu Shinmun**, Mar. 8, 1946.)

On January 7, 1947, in a train on the Honam railway line, 24 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen locked up three Korean women carrying children on their backs in the toilet and committed the bestial acts of raping them in turn and beating them. (South Korean paper **Jayu Shinmun**, Jan. 11, 1947.)

On January 16, 1947, several U.S. imperialist aggression armymen who intruded into the Mimi Restaurant, Pusan, hit with chairs at random Kim Sam Ryong (34), the keeper of the restaurant, simply because he failed to understand their language. The victim died instantaneously. (South Korean paper **Jayu Shinmun**, Jan. 22, 1947.)

On January 24, 1947, a lieutenant of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and 14 other members of the "U.S. Army Encouragement Detachment for Rice Delivery" intruded into peasant houses in a village of Nampyong sub-county, Raju county, South Cholla Province, and committed outrageous acts of plundering rice and of arresting, imprisoning and torturing a large number of peasants, and opened fire at the forehead of a peasant named Kim Sam Baek (42), killing him on the spot. (South Korean papers **Seoul Shinmun, Kyonghyang Shinmun, Dong-a Ilbo, Jayu Shinmun**, Jan. 28,1947.)

On June 8, 1948, pilots of the U.S. imperialist aggression air force bombed and strafed the South Korean fishing boats engaged in fishing in the vicinity of Dokdo Island, sinking 11 boats and killing 14 fishermen, thus perpetrating most wicked brutalities. (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun**, Jun. 16 and 18, 1948.)

On June 20, 1948, in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, two U.S. imperialist aggression armymen forcibly took a 17-year-old Korean girl named Kim Jong Ja into a mountain and raped her by turns, causing rupture of her internal organs. (South Korean paper **Seoul Shinmun**, Jul. 1, 1948.)

On August 28, 1948, a soldier belonging to the 34th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army shot a Korean girl passer-by (21) to death with his pistol and buried her as if she was "a woman who had died of illness on her journey" in order to remove traces of his crime, thus committing brutality. (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun**, Sept. 4, 1948.)

On June 20, 1949, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in the Inchon Port, committed outrages of firing his rifle at Korean passers-by without reason, shooting one of them through the head to kill him instantly and inflicting a partially piercing bullet-wound on Choi Jin Tae. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Jun. 23, 1949.)

The above data on the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops published in the South Korean press are only an extremely small fraction of the actual atrocities committed by them.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops always covered up all the remaining numerous crimes of theirs except those revealed, letting the culprits go scot-free without any punishment.

According to the record of the "U.S. 25th Criminal Investigation Department in South Korea" which fell into the hands of the Korean People's Army when it liberated Seoul in 1950, the cases of crimes committed by the U.S. army soldiers during the period from 1948 to 1949 number about 300 cases even if only grave ones are picked out.

Some of the crimes are given as follows:

On January 19, 1948, Pvt. Edward G. Gabionski of the Construction Corps, the U.S. 6th Cavalry Recon. Unit, fired while on his sentry at Kim Jong Ho who happened to pass by the camp, killing him on the spot, and then searched the victim's pockets to take 30,000 *won* of money. (The "U.S. 25th Criminal Investigation Department in South Korea"—abbreviated into "CID" below—Record No. 1228 dated Jan. 20, 1948.)

On February 19, 1948, Pvt. Charles L. McDonnells and Andrew E. Miller belonging to the U.S. 514th Quartermaster Company stationed in Inchon broke into the photographic studio of Bae Ho Jun and threatened him with pistol and robbed him of printing paper worth 40,000 *won* of money before escaping ("CID" Record No. 168 dated Feb. 24, 1948).

On March 7, 1948, when Bae Man Won (23) and his wife living in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, were passing by the Inchon Hotel, two U.S. imperialist aggression armymen stabbed Bae Man Won on the back with a dagger, inflicting serious wound on him, and raped his wife, thus committing bestial atrocities. (The "CID" Record No. 199 dated Mar. 26, 1948.)

On April 21, 1948, Sgt. Kenneth Osborn and two other U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers belonging to the Headquarters of the U.S. 9th Medical Corps raided the "Korean Labour Insurance Company" where they destroyed a safe and seized 1.2 million *won* before running away. (The 13th "CID" Record No. 248 dated May 28, 1948.)

On May 10, 1948, Sgt. Eugen R. Willis of the U.S. 578th Gas Supply Company, in order to check whether his carbine was in good order, fired two bullets at Pi Sang Wul (39) who was walking in front of the Ryongsan laundry, Ryongsan District, Seoul, killing him on the spot. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 341 dated May 10, 1948.)

On June 6, 1948, First Lieutenant Henry C. Merritt belonging to the U.S. 971st Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) stationed in Cheju Island was hanging about in dead drunkenness, with a pistol in his hand, when he shot Kim Myong Song (25) on the belly with no reason, inflicting a fatal wound upon him. (The 24th "CID" Record No. 1308 dated Jun. 29, 1948.)

On August 4, 1948, Pfc. Wallis Wilson of the 75th Transportation Truck Cp., the U.S. 216th Supply Bn., shot to death, with his rifle, Li Yong Chol, a Korean labourer hired at a mess hall of the U.S. imperialist aggression army unit, on the false charge of entering the mess hall, being drunken. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 529 dated Aug. 13, 1948.)

On August 31, 1948, Pvt. Robert J. Philips of the U.S. 504th Engineer Corps and two other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen caught two Korean women who were passing by together with Li Gwan Sik (male), locked them up in the latrine of their camp and raped them in turn. Meanwhile, they set loose a military hound to bite off Li Gwan Sik and struck him on the chest with their carbine butts, injuring him seriously, thus committing brutalities. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 566 dated Sept. 11, 1948.)

On September 11, 1948, on the roadside of Kwangbu-dong, Pusan, Elmer G. Brooks and Oscar D. Kitt belonging to the Base Company, the U.S. 80th Engineer Battalion, committed violence of beating and knifing pedestrians at random and, moreover, pounced upon Mun Dong Mun who was trying to dissuade them from doing so, and pierced him on the belly with a dagger inflicting a mortal wound on him before they took to their heels. (The 24th "CID" Record No. 1277 dated Oct. 5, 1948.)

On October 3, 1948, Pfc. Richard G. Gardner belonging to the U.S. 27th Special Service Company stationed in Seoul, committed a savage atrocity of shutting up a 12-year-old Korean boy in a vacant house, beating and stabbing him with a dagger without any reason and then breaking his two legs before running away. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 602 dated Oct. 7, 1948.)

On November 10, 1948, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the U.S. 52nd Signal Unit perpetrated a bestial act of throwing a handgrenade at a girl by the name of Ko Mun Suk (12) who happened to pass by the neighbourhood of the U.S. army unit. The girl died on the spot. (The "CID" Record No. 649 dated Nov. 15, 1948.)

On November 14, 1948, a group of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who were hunting near Seoul-Chunchon railway line fired at a passing freight train, inflicting heavy wounds on engineer Kim Won Su on the head and assistant engineer Kim Hi Chun on the abdomen. (The "CID" Record No. 666 dated Dec. 2, 1948.)

On January 1, 1949, Wesley P. Beers, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the U.S. 54th Military Police Company, while on sentry, fired for no reason a revolver at Jo Jang Man, a resident in Inchon, who was cleaning at the water tower. The victim died in an instant. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 7 dated Jan. 10, 1949.)

On the night of February 19, 1949, Pfc. Elmer L. Sattler and Pvt. Robert S. Dewitt belonging to the U.S. 536th Company intruded into the house of Han Yong Hwan in Wolmido Island, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and forced him to hand over his wife to them. When the husband refused to comply with this brigandish demand, the Yankee soldiers fired a M-1 rifle to threaten him and pommelled him cruelly, while fisting his mother-in-law Li Bong Rim on the face, heavily injuring her left eye, thus committing brutalities. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 35 dated Mar. 8, 1949.)

On March 4, 1949, Pfc. Samuel Kelley and Raymond J. Edison of the U.S. 510th Engineer Establishment Unit fired carbines at random at more than 20 Korean women who were passing by the vicinity of the U.S. army unit in Bupyong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and killed Kim Sun I (35) on the spot. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 40 dated Mar. 12, 1949.)

As is seen above, the U.S. imperialists have committed countless outrageous atrocities against the Korean people in all parts of South Korea from the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

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The U.S. imperialists more glaringly disclosed their true nature of blood-suckers during their war of aggression against the Korean people.

From the first moment of the war, the U.S. imperialists employed the most barbarous and destructive method of war by mobilizing one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and main parts of their naval fleets and above two million troops including troops of 15 of their satellite countries and South Korean puppet army, plus a huge amount of technical equipment in the war of aggression in Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors indiscriminately bombed all towns and villages, thereby reducing them to heaps of ashes, and massacred a large peaceful population by using every conceivable means of murder, germ weapons included.

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed without hesitation everywhere they went all kinds of diabolical atrocities that would make even beasts blush with shame: shooting, burying alive and burning Koreans on sight, regardless of men or women, old or young, ripping up their abdomens, cutting off the breasts of women, driving nails into foreheads, scooping out eyeballs and the like.

Some of the facts are given hereby.

When they were fleeing in face of the heroic counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army after they had unleashed the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists massacred guiltless civilians in groups everywhere in South Korea.

They massacred 1,146 civilians in Suwon, 2,060 and more in Chungju, over 600 respectively in Kongju and Pyongtaek, upwards of 2,000 respectively in Buyo and Chongju, 8,644 in Taejon, over 4,000 in Jonju, above 400 respectively in Kunsan and Anyang and more than 800 in Tongyong, and they killed countless patriots and people right and left in other cities, big and small, and in villages.

They also carried away every day scores of truckloads of guiltless people bound together with wire and threw them alive into the sea off Pusan.

In Kouchang, Hamyang and Sanchong counties, South Kyongsang Province, the U.S. imperialist beasts brought together all the several thousand inhabitants of a village and slaughtered them and set their bodies ablaze, thus committing atrocities without hesitation.

South Korean newspapers reported some aspects of this barbarous massacre as follows:

"In Sinwon sub-county, Kouchang county, South Kyongsang Province... over 500 villagers... were led to the riverside in Baksan, cheated by a promise of offering a shelter, and there they

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were lined up in one place and machinegunned and rifled for two hours.

"Machineguns and rifles were fired again and again at the corpses and the firing ceased only when the cries of infants stopped. Then gasolene was sprayed on the bodies to set fire... For concealing the murder of children, their bodies thrown in the Baksan valley were picked up and buried separately. Later villagers digged up the corpses to find that their bones alone amounted to 19 straw-bags." (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, May 15, 1960.)

"In Munpyong sub-county, Raju county... the villagers ranging from two-year-old babies and pregnant women to 73-year-old, men were told to assemble without exception in the barley field in front of the village and then all their properties were seized, and their houses, even pig pens, were all burnt down.

"...Machineguns and rifles were fired indiscriminately at the peaceable civilians without any inquiry, and thus they were massacred.

"...Old man Li Sop Gon (74)... who could not even come out of the room due to senile infirmities was also killed on the spot, hit by a bullet... Peaceable civilians who showed facial expression of complaint at the atrocity and old man Chim Jong (73) who was going to a safe place were likewise shot dead.

"53 peaceable inhabitants in Hakkyo-ri were taken to Mt. Yondae overlooking Songam-ri, Rasan sub-county, Hampyong county, cajoled by a promise to provide a shelter in a safe zone. There the women, married or unmarried, were raped...and shot indiscriminately and had their personal effects stolen to boots." (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Jun. 12, 1960.)

In Tongyong, "guiltless civilians were locked up in a warehouse and forced to take off their clothes, whether men or women...and were beaten with clubs at random. Then they were tied to ropes by 20 to 40 and thrown into the sea, chained by big stones... The murderers shot those rising to the surface." (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, May 22, 1960.)

Even according to a report of the U.P. of the United States on September 15, 1951, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique murdered as many as one million people in South Korea while fleeing.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are accustomed to massacre, plunder and depravity killed people, violated women and deprived people of their properties at will wherever they went under the pretext of wartime.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed homicidal atrocities in a more cold-blooded way during their temporary occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The then U.S. Eighth Army Command ordered the U.S. army soldiers: "Kill every one. Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

During one month or so of their occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops slaughtered over 15,000 people in Pyongyang, over 25,300 in Yangyang, over 13,000 in Unryul, more than 35,000 in Sinchon, above 5,500 in Songhwa, 5,000 and more in Anju, and they perpetrated murderous outrages in all other towns and villages they occupied.

The barbarity of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Sinchon county of Hwanghae Province was a typical example.

In Sinchon county, on October 17, 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, on the order of Lieutenant Harrison, commander of the troops occupying that area, herded about 900 men and women, the aged and unweaned babies, into the air-raid shelter of the County People's Committee, stripped them naked and set fire after pouring gasolene over them and thus burned them to death.

On October 20, they drove upwards of 500 men and women including over 100 children into the air-raid shelter of the County Militia station, laid down explosives and blew them up after closing entrances on either side of it with straw-bags stuffed with earth.

On December 7, they herded over 910 people into two warehouses in Wonam-ri, Sinchon county, poured gasolene over them and set fire and then threw 100 odd handgrenades through windows, killing them in cold-blood.

In separate murder cases, too, the methods of slaughter were brutal and bestial.

In Unbong-ri, Sinchon county, they seared the body of an old man named Yu Hung Bom with a red-hot iron and dragged him to a nearby hill and knocked him to death with a pick. In Kyongji-ri, they killed Song In Su by driving a nail into his skull.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops who intruded into Wolsan-ri, Sinchon county, slaughtered Pak Do Se, dragging him around the village after running a wire through his nose and ears. When his daughter-in-law tried to stop their outrage, they seized her by the hair and took her to the foot of a mountain, tied her to a chestnut tree, drove a pile soaked with gasoline into her private parts and burned her to death.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops bound the hands of Li Byong Do, a pupil of the Yochon junior middle school, behind his back, knocked him down to the ground, put a log across his neck and killed him by stamping the log on both sides.

In Woljong-ri, Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialists bound the principal of the primary school in the teachers' office and killed him by sawing his body before a big crowd.

In Suwon-ri, they hanged Yang Gum Son by the feet from a tree bough and set fire under her head, thus burning her to death.

In Myongsa-ri, Karyon sub-county, Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops killed a woman named Shin Um Jon in a cold-blooded way after stripping her naked and cruelly torturing her by running a wire through her nose, searing her head and breast with a red-hot iron and cutting off all fingers with a knife.

In Jinu-ri, Onchon sub-county, Sinchon county, they repeatedly beat a woman called Yu Gum Nyo with an acacia stick, cut off her ears and gouged out her eyeballs with a knife and ruthlessly killed her after dragging her along the streets.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors caught young women and girls right and left, herded them into the sanatorium in Onchon sub-county, raped them every day and then killed them by throwing them all into the Nambu reservoir.

In this way 35,383 people or nearly 25 per cent of the total population of Sinchon county were slaughtered during about 45 days of the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Among the murdered in Sinchon county were over 16,200 children, old people and women.

While fleeing from the areas of the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops kidnapped quite a number of inhabitants to the South and slaughtered them barbarously on the way.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also committed all sorts of indescribable bestialities against prisoners of war of our side.

In gross violation of the international convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, they committed all kinds of brutal atrocities: killing empty-handed prisoners of war en masse by throwing gas-bombs at and machinegunning them, burying them alive, burning them to death, starving them to death, freezing them to death, setting dogs to bite them to death, murdering women prisoners of war after raping them by turns, and what not.

A U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier who had taken a direct part in such man-killing outrages published a "narrative of his experiences" in the **Daily Advocate**, which reads in part:

"I like to shoot straight at the face... I feel a real sense of self-confidence when pointing my gun at the wounded looking up at me... I come to know I am a matchless crack shot when the skull is broken to pieces, the eyeballs dropping out of the eyeholes, as a result of my correct aiming and shooting at the temple...

The U.S. imperialists barbarously murdered a good many prisoners of war of our side on the charge of refusing to accede their demand that they should reject repatriation to the northern half of the Republic.

What is more grave, they dispatched warships experimenting and supplying germ weapons to the sea off Koje Island where a POW concentration camp was located, and even conducted germ experiments on POW's of our side.

This is what the **A.P.** reported on the truth of the matter on May 18, 1951.

"A modern research institute perfectly equipped with bacteria cultivators, microscopes, sterilizers, refrigerators, distillers and other apparatuses needed for experimenters has been set up" in the "warships... belonging to the U.S. Infantry 1,091st unit stationed in Koje Island, Tongyong county, South Kyongsang Province." "...On these vessels experiments are being conducted about 3,000 times every day on the agonizing patients on the verge of death at the concentration camp on Koje Island; and this research institute with a total floor space of 20 sq. ft., where 38 U.S. army bacteriologists work with might and main, is always kept very busy."

Unable to subdue the Korean people even by bestial barbarities of all kinds beyond human imagination, the U.S. imperialists went so far as to use chemical and germ weapons in wanton violation of human morality and international conventions.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops dropped germ bombs and various articles containing microbes for murder on more than 400 places of the northern half of the Republic on over 700 occasions from January to March, 1952.

The germ bombs they dropped were found to contain innumerable noxious insects such as flies, fleas, spiders, bedbugs, mosquitos, lice, beetles and crickets laden with the most virulent infectious germs including those of cholera, pest, typhus, etc.

By barbarous, indiscriminate bombing, the U.S. imperialists destroyed or burned down in the northern half of the Republic alone over 8,700 factories, mills, buildings and production establishments, more than 600,000 dwelling houses, above 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, 260 or more theatres and cinema houses, thousands of cultural and welfare establishments and hundreds of churches and temples. The hair-raising inhuman atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during their war of aggression in Korea strikingly laid bare before the whole world the beastly nature of U.S. imperialism.

(3)

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, are continuously staying on in South Korea even after the armistice and running wild in preparation for a new war, imposing unbearable misfortunes and hardships upon the South Korean people.

They make no scruple of perpetrating such thrice-cursed, bestial atrocities as shooting or beating to death South Korean people for no reason at all and even taking people as the target in shooting training.

Here are some of those atrocities:

On October 22, 1955, a plane belonging to the U.S. Air Force dropped a bomb over peasants engaged in sowing barley in the fields, taking them as a "target in their air-raid exercise" in Kansang-ri, Jungdong sub-county, Sangju county, North Kyongsang Province, and killed Pak Mun Son (27) instantly. (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun**, Oct. 24, 1955.)

On March 1, 1956, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who was riding a truck of the U.S. Army 36th Q.M. Co. heading for Inchon from Seoul, fired a carbine at Ryu Chun Ja (17), a first-class student of Yongdungpo girls' middle school, on the road of Yongdungpo-dong, Seoul, inflicting a severe wound upon her. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Mar. 3, 1956.)

On December 28, 1956, at the Jochiwon Railway Station, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army on board train No. 124 dragged up into the train Kim Sang Won of Jochiwon, Yongi county, South Chungchong Province, and shot him dead with a revolver when the train was near Jondong sub-county about 4 km. from the Jochiwon Station, and kicked the body off the running train. (South Korean paper **Jayu Shinmun**, Jan. 4, 1957.)

On July 6, 1957, near Sunguidong, Inchon, Ronald E. Fassett, a Pfc. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the security detachment in Inchon Port, who was guarding an oil pipeline, fired his carbine and killed Kim Yong Ho (3) who was playing near the oil pipeline, on the charge of "gasoline thief." (South Korean papers **Hanguk Ilbo**, Jul. 15, 1957; **Ryonhap Shinmun**, Aug. 11, 1957.)

On September 4, 1957, on the street of Bomjon-dong, Pusan, Pfc. H. B. Jay of the Pipeline Co., U.S. Army 8192nd Logistical Gp., made a Korean shoe-shine boy, Han Sim (14) repair his boots. When the boy asked to be paid, the soldier shot him dead with his carbine and ran away. (South Korean papers **Ryonhap Shinmun**, Sept. 8, 1957; **Dong-a Ilbo** Sept. 14, 1957.)

On September 26, 1958, S.M. Nesh (26), a U.S. 7th Div. truck driver, opened fire at In Jae Nam (36), Ro Yong Gwan (26) and Kim Han Ok on the Chuksongryong Hill, Uijongbu-up. In Jae Nam died on the spot and Ro Yong Gwan suffered a heavy wound. (South Korean papers **Hanguk Ilbo**, Sept. 27, 1958; **Kukdo Shinmun**, Sept. 28, 1958.)

On December 30, 1958, Raymond J. Mitchell (24), a Pfc. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 8th Engineer Bn., U.S. Army, shot and killed a Korean youth with his M-1 rifle at Sinsan-ri, Kwangtan sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun**, Jan. 1, 1959; U.S. imperialist aggression army paper **Stars and Stripes**, Jan. 1, 1959.)

On February 8, 1959, Enosoli, a driver of the U.S. imperialist aggression army "Lion" Det., ran his car deliberately over and killed a 10-year-old boy who was playing by the roadside in front of No. 71, Dong-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, and whisked away with the dead body in his car. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Feb. 9, 1959.)

On March 28, 1959, Pfc. James of the U.S. 14th Air Base at Kimpo, Kyonggi Province, fired a shot-gun at 11 Korean boys including Li U Yong, who were collecting iron scraps lying scattered in the vicinity of the gate No. 8 of the base; Li U Yong got some 30 shots and Li Su Il was wounded, too. (South Korean papers **Choson Ilbo**, Mar. 29, 1959; **Hanguk Kyongje Shinmun**, Mar. 30, 1959.)

On February 4, 1960, Pfc. Francis X. MacCunn and Pvt. Michael E. Blasingame of 9th Cav. Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div., shot to death a peasant, Pak Won Bong (44) who was crossing the ice-bound Rimjin River in Jangsan-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Feb 5, 1960; U.S. imperialist aggression army paper **Stars and Stripes**, Feb. 7, 1960.)

On May 15, 1960, Pvt. John of C Co., 1st Reconnaissance Bn., U.S. Army 9th Cav. Reg., asked Li Jong Hun, serving as a worker in the unit, to show him his identity card. When Li Jong Hun handed him his Korean identity card, John fired his 4.5 mm-cal. pistol at his face without any reason, killing him on the spot. (South Korean paper **Kyongin Ilbo**, May 18, 1960.)

On July 16, 1960, on the road of Sonam-ri, Unhyon sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, a serviceman of the American imperialist aggression army belonging to the 32nd Reg., U.S. 7th Div., who was driving a jeep, pulled the hat of a peasant Hwang Gil Song (54) of Dokjong-ri, Hichon sub-county, Yangju county, causing him to strike his head against the car and die instantly. (South Korean papers **Hanguk Kyongje Shinmun**, Jul. 19, 1960; **Dong-a Ilbo**, Jul. 18, 1960.)

On March 10, 1961, on the Dorim Bridge, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, Sgt. Frank L. Simpson of U.S. 38th Det. stationed in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, driving a 3/4-ton truck, fired as a mere pastime his pistol at a Korean called U Sang Ul (27) of Dorim-dong, wounding him seriously. (South Korean papers **Minguk Ilbo**, Mar. 11, 1961; **Sanop Kyongje Shinmun**, Mar. 12, 1961.)

On May 3, 1961, in Dokchon-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Joseph F. Brand of B Co., 12th Cav. Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div., was bargaining with Nam Hong U (27) over the two cases of canned beer. As the matter did not go to his liking, the Pfc. fired his revolver at Nam Hong U and killed him instantaneously. (South Korean papers **Sanop Kyongje Shinmun**, May 4, 1961; **Hanguk Ilbo**, May 5, 1961; **Pusan Ilbo**, May 4, 1961.)

On January 6, 1962, on a mountain behind Hapo-ri, Jindong sub-county, Jangdan county, Kyonggi Province, Cpl. Tonny of D Co., 8th Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div., and

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a few dozens of other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen fired shot-guns and M-1 rifles at over 40 woodcutters, killing Hwang Gwang Gil (25) of Unchon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, on the spot and severely wounding Ryu Gi Yong (28) who died ten days later. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo,** Feb. 11, 1962.)

On May 17, 1962, in Jangdong-ri, Buk sub-county, Daedok county, South Chungchong Province, Pfc. Richard D. Johnson of the U.S. 833rd Guard Co., sported with a Korean woman, Yu Chun Ja (22) and killed her on the spot by firing his 4.5 mm-caliber pistol. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong,** May 17, 1962.)

On September 16, 1963, Pfc. Charles Mactier Carey of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Paju, Kyonggi Province, fell on Kim Tae I (33) of Dupo-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, and four other women pedestrians and fired M-1 rifle at them, killing Kim Tae I on the spot and wounding Kim Gum Sun (38) severely. (South Korean paper **Choson Ilbo,** Sept. 16, 1963.)

On November 21, 1963, American imperialist aggression armymen stationed in Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, fired from a shooting range in Ryonchon county an atomic shell at Yu Gil Sop (25) and 14 other inhabitants collecting firewood on a hill behind their village, taking them as a target. Yu Gil Sop (25), Pak Dok Gyu (40), Li Yong Chol (20), Jon Ju Bok (27) and Jang Bok Jae (20) were killed instantly and ten others wounded fatally. (South Korean papers **Kyonghyang Shinmun,** Nov. 22, 1963; **Choson Ilbo,** Nov. 22, 1963.)

On August 25, 1964, the U.S. imperialist aggression army which mobilized the South Korean puppet troops to conduct military exercises made them fire bullets and shells at a populated area at random, thus committing the atrocities of killing three inhabitants and injuring five of Sincholwon-ri, Kalmal sub-county, Cholwon county, Kangwon Province, South Korea. (South Korean **Radio Dong-a,** Aug. 26, 1964.)

On December 27, 1964, Pfc. Clay Zeit of the U.S. army base in Anyang, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, fired a hunting gun at the abdomen of Pak Han Gyu, an employee at the base, for the "reason" of his "non-observance of working hour," inflicting a fatal wound on him. (South Korean **Radio Dong-a,** Dec. 28, 1964.)

On May 2, 1965, Pfc. Bridget of the 5th Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div., fired his pistol at a woman, Kim Ui Suk (24) of Dongdang-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, who asked him to pay her his debt. The woman was fatally wounded. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang,** May 3, 1965.)

On December 8, 1965, while practising bombing over Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province, a pilot of the U.S. Air Force stationed in Osan, aimed at and dropped a bomb on Li Yong Ja (33) who was picking oysters on the beach, and killed her on the spot. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang,** Dec. 9, 1965.)

On February 13, 1966, a helicopter patrol of the U.S. imperialist aggression army opened fire at seven Koreans at Samok-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, for no reason, shooting through one of them. (South Korean **Radio Dong-a,** February 14, 1966.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors not only make a hobby of slaying Koreans but resort to all manner of violences and outrages against inhabitants.

They commit all sorts of arbitrariness, flogging inhabitants and setting loose military dogs to bite off passers-by on the plea of refusal to comply with their gangster-like demands.

On November 4, 1954, U.S. imperialist aggression armymen stationed in Sinhung-dong, Inchon, forcibly took to their barracks a Korean boy, Kim Hung Ok (15) who happened to walk past their barracks and, giving the boy a good licking, the Yankee devils stripped him naked and painted his whole body and then pulled him around with his neck tied with a string. (South Korean paper **Inchon Shinbo,** November 6, 1954.)

On January 17, 1955, in Pusan, 15 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed group murder and burglary.

They broke into a shop run by U Man Su (36) of Daechang-dong, Pusan, and after beating black and blue and stabbing him with daggers in the neck plundered him of his goods. They also wildly knocked, stabbed and seriously wounded Kim Dok Rim (35) and Pak Jae U (37) in the street of Daechang-dong and pommelled several women with clubs before running away. (South Korean papers **Choson Ilbo,** Jan. 19, 1955; **Dong-a Ilbo,** Jan. 23, 1955.)

On December 2, 1956, Pvt. Robert L. Marshall and two other soldiers of the U.S. 8th Army rode a taxi and when asked for the taxi charge, they committed violence in group against the driver, O Chi Hwan (28) and also inflicted with their daggers mortal wounds on Jo Sang Ho and Hong Ryong Gun who tried to stop the violence. They then recklessly stabbed the driver with daggers, fatally injuring him, and escaped. (South Korean paper **Pusan Ilbo,** Dec. 4, 1956.)

On July 15, 1957, Pfcs. Robert B. Hall of the U.S. 728th MP Det., and Howard G. Swanson and Luigi L. Malatesta of a transportation group of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, stunned with cudgels Ji Sang Chol (20, 3rd-year student of Kyongju high school) and made him lose his consciousness in a train bound for Seoul from Pusan, and locked him up in the toilet lest he should get off the train. Near Waegwan Station they threw him off the running train, wounding him critically. (South Korean papers **Seoul Shinmun** and **Kyonghyang Shinmun,** Jul. 18, 1957.)

On February 25, 1958, Capt. Marbin E. Kamp and M/Sgt. Robert E. Weidensaul under the command of Maj. Thomas G. James in charge of U.S. 8th Army aircraft maintenance centre in Bupyong, Inchon, committed a beastly outrage. Having illegally confined a shoe-shine boy, Kim Chun Il (14), in the officers' quarters, they beat the boy to a jelly for 5-6 hours with sticks and leather straps, knifed him time and again, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, clipped his head with an electric haircutter, daubed coaltar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. They loaded the box in a helicopter "H 19" and took it to the airport of the U.S. Army 1st Corps in Uijongbu, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, where they dumped the cargo. (South Korean papers **Choson Ilbo,** Mar. 2, 1958; **Dong-a Ilbo,** Mar. 4, 1958; **Seoul Shinmun,** Mar. 5, 1958.)

On March 8, 1958, S/Sgt. Edmund J. Kucharczyk, Pfc. Kenneth L. Page, A/SC Randall R. Hutt and A/IC Jimmy F. Hopper of the 6147th unit of the U.S. Air Force in Kimpo dragged into the office of the unit Li Gyong Pyo (63) who was returning home from manuring, and lashed him with sticks for an hour. They broke his two ribs on his right side, dealt him serious wounds on his whole body—face, chest, neck and abdomen—and then threw him outside the barbed-wire fence when he fell into a swoon. (South Korean papers **Kyonghyang Shinmun,** Mar. 13, 1958; **Seoul Shinmun,** Mar. 21, 1958.)

On December 31, 1959, Capt. Thomas H. John, a company commander, and two U.S. Army corporals of E Co., 40th Tank Bn., U.S. 7th Div., allured into a dark warehouse two Korean women, Pak Hwa Ja (20) of Kodung village, Karung-ri, Uijongbu-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Yun Sun Ja (25) of Saengyon-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, who were passing by the barbed wire entanglements of the company and struck them at random until leather whips were broken off. Then they undressed the women and coated their backs and lower parts of their bodies with yellow paint. Around 11:30 in the night the women were driven out into the street, naked and painted. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jan. 19, 1960.)

On January 2, 1960, Capt. John W. McKennery (37), company commander of C Co., 2nd Medium Tank Bn., U.S. 7th Div., and his band lured two Korean women named Kim Sun Ae (30) and Kim Jong Ja (22) of Dongduchon into the barracks, shaved off their hair and poked fun at the women before driving them out into the street. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jan. 5, 1960.)

During the period from February 12 to 13, 1960, seven U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, William J. Lee, Jhahn M. Lorets, Francis J. Trostol, Richard D. White, Lorens Rosmusu and George I. Wainperne assigned to B Co., U.S. Army 44th Engineer Bn., nabbed without any reason Kong Jin Su, Choi Yong Hui, Jin Dok Su, Mun Ung Ryol, Kim Yong Taek, Ro Pal Su and Yu Ho Bak of No. 26, 3rd-ga, Jungam-dong, Pusan, and committed a shocking atrocity in the compound of their unit in Waegwan-dong, Chilgok county. This gang of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stripped the arrested Koreans naked in the sub-zero weather and dumped them into the ten-feet-deep ditch and then beat them with their rifle butts and truncheons. Once the victims fell unconscious, they poured cold water over them and went on with random beating. What is more, these U.S. imperialist aggression armymen robbed the victims of their wrist watches, 12,000 *hwan* of money, clothes and all other belongings, and drove them out naked. (South Korean papers **Sege Ilbo,** Feb. 24 and 26, 1960, and **Seoul Shinmun,** Feb. 24, and Mar. 1, 1960.)

On February 26, 1960, four U.S. imperialist aggression armymen of B Co., U.S. Army 44th Engineer Gp., (the same company which committed the lynch on Feb. 12) perpetrated another atrocity at the same place and in the same manner. The U.S. imperialist aggression armymen took into their company by force Do Won Hui (19) of the 8th-*ban*, Waegwan-up as well as Mun Tae Rang (28), Kwon Si Sob (20), and Ko Jae Won (19) of the same village and stripped them to the skin and pushed them into a garbage pit. The American brutes poured cold water over them and kicked them with jackboots. As a result of the group outrage, the victims were seriously injured. (South Korean paper **Sege Ilbo,** Mar. 13, 1960.)

On May 29, 1962, 1st Lt. Thomas L. Walt and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson assigned to C Co., U.S. 1st Cav. Div. in Paju, Kyonggi Province, seized Li Il Ryong for no reason when the latter was passing by their company and lynched him by untold barbarous methods.

Here is what the South Korean "Civil Rights Protection Committee" reported about the case at that time:

"Victim Mr. Li was passing by the wire entanglements of C Company... seven to eight GIs threw Mr. Li into a jeep like a luggage, beat him and took him to the office of their company, where they knocked him down on the cement floor and mercilessly trampled his breast and hands under their jackboots. Mr. Li lost consciousness for 15 minutes.

"The U.S. lieutenants hung him by a rope from the flank above the door of the company office and struck him with the rifle butt and a revolver, stunning him again. Still not satisfied with their outrages, they stripped him naked and hung him on an electric pole head over heels and smeared him with something like mustard on his face and belly.

"As his hands reached the ground and grasped mud out of pain, the torturers put a flat stone underneath his hands and stamped them under their heels for the reason that they had not yet broken." (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang,** Jun. 1, 1962.)

Around the same time, on May 30, 1962, in the vicinity of the U.S. air base in Osan, Peterson, an M.P. assigned to the base, committed an outrage, setting his military dog upon a 52-year-old Korean peasant named Sim Dok Son to bite him at random.

As regards this case, a South Korean paper reported the state of affairs as follows under the headline "Human right violated even by a dog":

"Namsan village, Sinjang-ri, Songrak sub-county, stands opposite to the wide U.S. air base in Osan. The faces of the village folks here look really gloomy for the shepherd dogs set loose by the American troops harass them so badly that they cannot engage in farming in peace.

"One of such tragedies happened on the 30th last when Mr. Sim Dok Son was bitten by a dog.

"... In the noontime that day, he was on his way home for lunch after weeding his rice-seedling bed. An American M.P. was chasing him with a shepherd dog from a sentry post of the airfield about 300 metres away... Sensing the danger of being bitten, the farmer rushed homeward. Out of breath he got into the kitchen, where he saw the fierce dog bite and throw down a woman neighbour who was doing washing in the yard and then pounce upon a child, causing it to faint. In the next instant the dog jumped into the kitchen and immediately started biting Mr. Sim at the thigh.

"'Catch him, catch him!' U.S. M.P. Pfc. Peterson shouted at the dog. Bitten and harassed in the kitchen, Mr. Sim was dragged out into the yard by the dog. Blood was streaming from some 30 spots on his thighs, hips, arms, and other parts with his clothes torn to pieces and stripped off him after 20 minutes of struggle. Utterly exhausted, Mr. Sim managed to seize the dog by the ear with all his might as the last resort for self-defence. Just at this moment Pfc. Peterson struck Mr. Sim's hands hard with a club and kicked him on the hip.

"The dog again dragged the swooning victim out with its fangs set in his thigh. The yard was stained with blood. When he resisted, Pfc. Peterson pulled him by the hair. Dragging Mr. Sim outside the house, the dog continued to bite the unconscious victim for 10 minutes or more." (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun,** Jun. 8, 1962.)

On April 28, 1963, at Kwangam-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Pvt. Kingsley and three others of A Co., 32nd Regt., U.S. 7th Div. hit a woman named Kim Gum Ok (36) on the face with a spade on the charge of dissuading them from beating a Korean worker, injuring her seriously, and made off. (South Korean paper **Daehan Ilbo,** Apr. 30, 1963.)

On February 10, 1964, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army poked fun at a Korean woman in a bar of Huam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul. When the guests tried to stop him from doing so, he did them violence and stabbed Li Sok Gu on the face with a dagger, inflicting injury on him. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong,** Feb. 11, 1964.)

On the night of June 28, 1964, six U.S. imperialist aggression troops belonging to the U.S. First Cavalry Division stationed in the Paju area, Kyonggi Province, when they arrived at the bridge in Changgol, Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, kicked a Korean young man by the name of Kim Se Jong who was riding a bicycle, letting him fall down under the 15 metre-high bridge. The victim got mortally injured. (South Korean paper **Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun,** Jul. 2, 1964.)

On March 28, 1965, Superior Private Terres and Pfc. I. Sessler belonging to the U.S. First Cavalry Division made a sudden rush into a Korean restaurant at Bopwon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province and behaved rudely before they exploded two tear-gas bombs in succession and turned tail. (South Korean paper **Daehan Ilbo,** Mar. 30, 1965.)

On May 1, 1965, two M.P.s of the U.S. imperialist aggression army mocked a Korean passer-by in Bupyong-dong, Inchon. When he resisted, they detained him in handcuffs and did him violence all night. (South Korean **Radio Dong-a,** May 7, 1965.)

On November 7, 1965, in Munsan-ri, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Clifford Dobbs and Pvt. C. Tennist belonging to the Second Battalion, the U.S. Second Division, took a taxi. Upon arrival at the road in front of Samgori, Yongju-gol village, Rimjin sub-county, they strangled the Korean driver, Kim Yong Guk (24) and did violence to him and then whisked away with the taxi after pushing him out. (South Korean papers **Kyonghyang Shinmun, Daehan Ilbo,** Nov. 8, 1965.)

On April 30, 1966, Pfc. Gapo and two other American imperialist aggression troops belonging to A Company of the supply depot of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Bupyong, repeatedly stabbed Kim Sun Bok (32) in the face and on the head with daggers and then cut off the latter's nose at Bupyong-dong, Inchon. (South Korean **Radio Dong-a,** May 1, 1966.)

The foul bestialities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army against Korean women are also beyond description.

At about 9 p.m., August 24, 1954, when a woman named Li In Sun was walking past the U.S. Army 19th Q.M. Gp. in Munrae-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, over 20 U.S. imperialist aggression troops knocked her down, raped her alternately and pushed her into the gutter. At the same place and at the same hour, more than 10 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen violated a 19-year-old girl in turn and fled away. (South Korean paper **Pyonghwa Shinmun,** Aug. 27, 1954.)

On July 16, 1955, Pfc. Mullins Deweil of the U.S. 728th Military Police Det. intruded into the room of a 13-year-old girl, Li (Ilsin-dong, Inchon) who was asleep and tried to rape her. When he was checked

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by her parents, he hit them with his revolver, inflicting wounds on them both. (South Korean paper **Seoul Shinmun**, Jul. 18, 1955.)

On January 22, 1956, two U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Dorim-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, attempted to rape Choi Gum Im (19) on her way home from a cinema house. When she offered resistance, they shot her with a pistol, dealing her a serious wound. (South Korean papers **Choson Ilbo, Dong-a Ilbo**, Jan. 24, 1956.)

On March 11, 1957, a U.S. imperialist aggressive soldier, William H. James Alley (26), 48th Field Arty., U.S. 24th Division in Dokchon-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, tried to rape Li Ae Dol (43) and Choi Sun Hi (59) who were doing washing by the riverside in Sikhyon-ri, Joksong sub-county. Unable to satisfy his lust, he fired his carbine at them and killed Li Ae Dol instantaneously. (South Korean papers **Dong-a Ilbo, Ryonhap Shinmun**, Mar. 13, 1957; **Inchon Shinbo**, Mar. 14, 1957.)

On April 26, 1957, a corporal of the U.S. 8th Army Hq. raped a Korean girl, Song Hyon Suk (20), of Chiljong-dong, Sonyu-ri, in the mountain at the back of Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, beat her to death and escaped. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Apr. 29 and 30, 1957; **Dong-a Ilbo**, May 1, 1957.)

On June 9, 1958, Cpl. William G. Taft (24) of a "U.S. Military Advisor Group in Korea" Det. in Taejon stationed in West Taejon, South Chungchong Province, dragged U Sun Hi (50) living at No. 10, Jung-dong, Taejon, into a lot near her house. After violating her barbarously, the Yankee beast, cruelly enough, strangled the victim to death and then set fire to the houses and storehouses of nearby neighbours Ryu Gwang Hyang, Soh Myong Jun and Kong Jae Yun before taking to flight. (South Korean papers **Dong-a Ilbo**, Jun. 11, 1958, **Hanguk Ilbo**, Jun. 12, 1958, and **Taejon Ilbo**, Jun. 11 and 12, 1958.)

On June 7, 1959, Pvt. H. Askal (35) of the "U.N. Command" Hq. enticed a 15-year-old girl, Kim Mae Ja from Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, to Hoihyon-dong, Central District, Seoul, where he raped and injured her severely and took leg bail. (South Korean paper **Seoul Shinmun**, Jun. 8, 1959.)

On July 20, 1960, William, company commander of the U.S. Army 39th QM Depot, forced into his car Ko Myong Sun (26) (of Hagumo-ri, Uijongbu), and gagged, beat and violated her when the car arrived in Hagumo-ri, Uijongbu. He then threw the entranced woman off the car. (South Korean paper **Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, Aug. 6, 1960.)

On the night of May 4, 1961, Cpl. Jols E. Pollen (25) of B detachment, Signal Scout Co., U.S. imperialist aggression army, stationed in Sokcho, Yangyang county, Kangwon Province, broke into the house of Hwang Gi Ho at the 4th-gu, Sokcho-up, and tried to rape a Korean woman, Do Gyong Ja (25). When he failed to achieve his vile lust, he forcibly denuded her, bound her hand and foot, strangled and struck her hard at the abdomen to death. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, May 14, 1961.)

On June 14, 1962, a serviceman of an ammunition company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Sihung, Kyonggi Province, intruded into the house of a woman Jon Ae Ran (23) in Sihung-ri, Dong sub-county, Sihung county and tried to violate her who was falling asleep. As he failed to gratify his carnal desire, the beastly GI strangled her into unconsciousness, venting himself in dissatisfaction and then disappeared. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Jun. 14, 1962.)

On the night of January 7, 1963, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army rushed into the house of a Korean woman, Kim Ok Hi (21), in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and tried to rape her. When failed, he strangled the woman with his belt and slashed her with razor on several spots, arms or breast, making her fall senseless before he snatched her necklace and escaped. (South Korean paper **Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun**, Jan. 8, 1963.)

On January 8, 1964, a soldier of the American imperialist aggression army belonging to the U.S. 4th Guided Missile Det. stationed in Chunchon, Kangwon Province, violated a 12-year-old Korean girl. (South Korean paper **Kangwon Ilbo**, Jan. 8, 1964.)

On February 2, 1964, three soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, Pvt. Williams Herald, Pfc. Hunt Rossini and Superior Private Morris Alton, kidnapped Li Hwa Bok (27) in Mokgol village, Saengyon-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. They beat and raped her by turns in the barracks of the Hq. Company, 32nd Regiment, the U.S. 7th Division, and even wrested 3,750 *won* of money from her. (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**, Feb. 3, 1964.)

On October 12, 1965, on a road in Dangsan-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, lance corporal Lawrence of the U.S. 55th Air Force unit took by force passer-by Mrs. Soh (38) on his car, violated her and kicked her out naked into the street before running away. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Oct. 13, 1965.)

At night on March 2, 1966, Sgt. Rains of Harbour Trans. Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army of the 3rd pier, Pusan, dragged a 17-year-old shoe-shine girl of Juachon-dong, East District, Pusan, to a corner of the back-lane where he violated her and escaped. (South Korean paper **Masan Ilbo**, Mar. 16, 1966.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrate all sorts of criminal acts in South Korea singly or collectively without hesitation: they raid villages to loot properties, break into stores to carry away goods in broad daylight and browbeat pedestrians to plunder them of their money and valuables.

On October 9, 1954, a serviceman of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the shop of Chae Gyu Son of Shindang-dong, Songdong District, Seoul, wildly pommelled him to death with an iron bar and then stole 11 packages of cigarettes plus 150 *hwan* in cash. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Oct. 12, 1954.)

On May 1, 1955, Pfc. R. Hodgeson of the U.S. Army 414th Det. stationed in Pusan, drugged a Korean woman, Kim Gil Ja of No. 400, Choryang-dong of the city by applying a large dose of soporific, and robbed her of money and valuables including a radio set and made off. (South Korean paper **Minju Shinbo, May 4, 1955.**)

On August 11, 1956, more than 70 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, divided into six separate trucks, arrived at Mt. Dobong in Dobong-ri, Rohae sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. On their arrival, they perpetrated a collective robbery of pilfering nearly all the goods from the shops in the area around it and then drove away. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Aug. 13, 1956.)

On April 16, 1957, in Paju, 80 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, under the direction of Smith, company commander of the U.S. 24th Div. MP Det., encircled the nearby village and committed a group burglary.

They carried away altogether 2,324 items of property from 185 houses, including handkerchiefs, cloth wrappers and kitchen utensils, alleging that they were all war supplies and apprehended 70 innocent villagers unlawfully. A few days later, they drove another 600 out of the village on the false charge of being hooligans. (South Korean papers **Dong-a Ilbo** and **Choson Ilbo**, Apr. 23, 1957.)

On January 10, 1958, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier intruded into the Migumdang watch shop, at Bomil-dong, Pusan. He stole watches in broad daylight and began running off. When pursued by Rim Sang Gi, the master of the shop, the Yankee rained blows on him, giving him serious wounds in the head and waist, and fled away. (South Korean paper **Kukje Shinbo**, Jan. 12, 1958.)

On June 23, 1959, a Pfc. and two other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen drank wine to the value of 1,500 *hwan* in the bar run by Kim Yong Gu at Naesu-dong, Jongro District, Seoul. Instead of paying the bill, they destroyed all the goods and chattels of the house and turned tail. (South Korean paper **Ryonhap Shinmun**, Jun. 24, 1959.)

On September 28, 1960, seven U.S. imperialist aggression troops of the engineer group of a U.S. Army depot in Hwangsan-ri, Hwangsang sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, stormed into the house of watch repairer Jong Hon Sang (26) and after knocking him unconscious, robbed him of a wrist watch besides 15 watches and took to flight. (South Korean paper **Samnam Ilbo**, Sep. 30, 1960.)

On February 29, 1964, 15 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen dashed into the house of a Mrs. Jo of the 1st-ga, Do-dong, Central District, Seoul, robbed her of quilts and mirror and started off. On their way, the American thieves perpetrated an outrage, hitting Jong Yon Ok (27) with a beer bottle to inflict a fatal wound on her. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Mar. 1, 1964.)

On November 7, 1965, Pfc. Caminal of the 79th Battery, U.S. 7th Div., had beer at a restaurant located in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. When asked to pay for the beer, the American rogue struck Li Ho Gi (24), waiter of the restaurant, on the head with a beer bottle, with the result that the latter got a fracture on the head. (South Korean paper **Daehan Ilbo**, Nov. 8, 1965.)

As mentioned above, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to perpetrate barbarous atrocities at will. But they go unpunished. The atrocious acts being committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors like a daily routine everywhere in South Korea are adding fuel to national indignation and hatred of the South Korean people.

In order to allay the daily mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and hoodwink them, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up in July, 1966 what they called the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" stipulating the "Status of the U.S. Army in South Korea."

However, even after the fake-up of this "agreement" the U.S. imperialist aggression troops get off scot-free without any punishment for their bestialities, accordingly their bestial acts are being committed more openly and outrageously.

Even according to the doctored statistics released by the South Korean puppet clique, all sorts of criminal acts committed by the U.S. army in one year from February 1967 when the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" came into force to the end of January this year, amounted to 1, 876 cases. A South Korean news agency says this figure is well-nigh six times that at the time before the concoction of the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement." (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Feb. 8, 1968.)

The criminal cases of the U.S. imperialist aggression army "tried" by the South Korean puppet clique under the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" during the eleven months of last year were no more than 0.5 per cent of the total, most of which were given a verdict of "not guilty" at that on the plea of "insufficient evidence," "kind consideration" and the like.

Following are only part of the criminal acts of all kinds committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army after the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" came into effect.

On February 9, 1967, Cpl. Hector Ars, of the 3rd Bn., 23rd Regt., U.S. 2nd Div., intruded into the "Sonhwa dress maker's" at Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, where he attempted to rape Kim Jong Ja (23), but as he failed to do so, he set fire to her house. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Feb. 10, 1967.)

On February 16, 1967, during their firing practice at Bugok-ri, Janin sub-county, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, U.S. imperialist aggression armymen fired their gun at 10 villagers in the mountain, killing eight and seriously wounding two others. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Feb. 17, 1967.)

On the night of February 20, 1967, Sgt. Billy Cox of the 6314th area company, U.S. Air Force, set fire to the house of Kang Won Gu at Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province and burnt it down. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Mar. 7, 1967.)

On February 21, 1967, Pfc. Helith of the 27th unit of the U.S. 8th Army harshly struck Li Jong Hui (36) and severely injured her for no reason in the street at Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 22, 1967.)

On February 22, 1967, Pfc. Charles belonging to the 835th Ordnance Battalion of the U.S. 8th Army, threatened with a dagger a 21-year-old Korean woman, a certain Li, at the First-ga, Hangang-ro street, Ryongsan District, Seoul and ran away after taking away all the money she had. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Feb. 25, 1967.)

On February 23, 1967, Pfc. William and another U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the U.S. 7th Division kicked a Korean woman named Kim Hui Suk on the face and in the stomach without any reason, making her lose her consciousness, on the street in front of Dongduchon-up, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 24, 1967.)

At night on February 24, 1967, in Dongduchon-up, Kyonggi Province, four U.S. imperialist aggression armymen broke into a Korean firm and destroyed the windows and furniture recklessly, and struck and seriously wounded its owner Li Yu Gun (28) and two others who were trying to stop them. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 24, 1967.)

On March 5, 1967, lance corporal Adams Semy of the U.S. 702nd Battalion intruded into the house of Yun Sun Im at Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, where he raped a 14-year-old girl named Kim Jong Im and made off. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Mar. 10, 1967.)

On March 6, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, getting out of a Korean taxi at the U.S. 4th Recreation Centre in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, beat up the driver, Kim Dong Gil, when he asked them for taxi fee, breaking his teeth and wounding him seriously. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Mar, 8, 1967.)

On March 21, 1967, in Bongdok-dong, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, three U.S. imperialist aggression armymen suddenly pounced upon three elderly passers-by, Jong Gon Ho (59), Jong Taek Won (58), Jong Yon Ho (63), beating them for no reason, and as a result old man Jong Gon Ho fell into a critical condition. (South Korean paper **Maeil Shinmun**, Mar. 23, 1967.)

On April 2, 1967, Pfc. Maccab Loigi belonging to the 304th signal detachment of the U.S. 8th Army broke into the house of Pak Hye Gyong (25) and strangled her in an attempt to rape her. When resisted by her, he smashed furniture and fled. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Apr. 3, 1967.)

On April 29, 1967, Pfc. Wilss assigned to COB 34 of the U.S. imperialist aggression army picked a quarrel with passer-by Jo Song Il (25) in the street of Huam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and assaulted him for no reason. The American committed outrages to his parents who tried to dissuade the assaulter. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Apr. 29, 1967.)

On the night of May 13, 1967, over 40 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen belonging to the U.S. 7th Div., flirted with village women on the road of Bosan-ri, Dongduchon, Idan sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. When dissuaded by the villagers, they committed group outrages against them, inflicting heavy wounds on two of them. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, May 14, 1967.)

On July 13, 1967, Pfc. John of the patrol corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Panmunjom, driving a jeep at a maddening speed on the road of Gudongchon-dong, Yongdungpo District, intentionally ran over Pak Jong Dong (30) who was riding a bicycle, leaving him in a critical condition before running away. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Jul. 14, 1967.)

On July 23, 1967, at Daeya sub-county, Okgu county, North Cholla Province, U.S. imperialist aggression armymen who were driving a military truck threw cuts of wood at random at passers-by by way of diversion. Li Dok Son (59) was killed, having suffered a fracture wound on the skull. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Jul. 24, 1967.)

At night on August 21, 1967, L/C Nilphy of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of Yun Mi Suk (23) of First-gu, Bongdok-dong, Taegu, and forced her to give him money. Refused by her, he beat the woman violently and inflicted heavy wounds on her, and destroyed all furnitures before escaping. (Taegu, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Aug. 22, 1967.)

(Continued on Page 12)

To the People of the Whole World

(Continued from Page 11)

On September 3, 1967, at the Arirang Club, Waegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, three U.S. imperialist aggression armymen fell on Kang Myong Sun (20) and beat her severely before taking away her money. (Taegu, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Sep. 4, 1967.)

On September 10, 1967, Pfc. Taylor (23) of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 6324th Military Police Company fired a pistol at four Korean youths for no reason and killed one of them on the spot in the U.S. 55th Air Force Base in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Sept. 16, 1967.)

At night on September 11, 1967, Willy Rettig (27) and Raymond J. Belli Spears, U.S. imperialist aggression armymen belonging to the headquarters of the company of the U.S. 30th Ordnance Corps stationed in Hannam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, lured Yun Jong Suk (22) into their barracks and raped her by turns. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, Sep. 12, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, Pfc. Green of the Second Transportation Battalion, the U.S. Second Air Force, in league with more than 20 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, stabbed with a dagger the abdomen of Pak Jong Gu (32) of Bupyong-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and wounded him seriously on the charge of calling up a debt of 2,700 *won*. At the same time, they did violence to three villagers who were dissuading them from the outrage, inflicting heavy wounds upon them before running away. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Sep. 16, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, Lieutenant Ronald W. Ryle (30) of B Company, 76th Engineer Battalion, U.S. 8th Army, was running away back to America without paying off the debt of 254,000 *won* he had owed to a Korean by the name of Li Sang Ryol. But when he met with the latter at the airport, he threw him out from a waiting room on the first floor, getting his right leg broken. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Sep. 15, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression armymen—Robert Reconni and James of the Hq. Company, the U.S. 8th Army, and Joseph of the 38th Reinforcement Company, the U.S. 8th Army—in front of the gate of the U.S. 8th Army building pounced upon taxi driver Bae Jung Hwan (29) who had carried them, wrung his neck and beat him right and left before fleeing away. The victim fell into a critical condition. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Sep. 16, 1967.)

On September 16, 1967, on the roadside of the Third-ga, Hoehyondong, Central District, Seoul, James Enders (43), a construction contractor of the U.S. Second Division who was deadly drunken, fired his revolver at random, inflicting a heavy injury on Choi Jong Sun (20), a first-year student of the Dongdok Women's College, who happened to walk past there.

Then he broke into a nearby eating house and forced the host to give him wine. When rejected, he absolutely ran amuck, firing his revolver. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Sept. 18, 1967; Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Sep. 26, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, on a road in Bojin-dong, Songdong District, Seoul, Steven and Raymond of the 65th Medical Corps, U.S. 8th Army, picked a quarrel with Jang Dae Gyu (34) for no reason and did him violence and when Choi Un Ja (25) was trying to stop their outrage, they pounced upon her, wrung her neck and kicked her, inflicting a heavy wound on her. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Sep. 19, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, on a road in Sokjon-dong, Waegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, 12 or 13 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen belonging to U.S. Camp Carol committed atrocities of seizing Yu Yong Su (19), a high school boy, hitting him with beer bottle and knifing him recklessly without any reason. The boy was seriously injured. (South Korean **Radio Taegu**, Sep. 19, 1967.)

On October 5, 1967, in Osong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, Superior Private Meiks Mider of the U.S. 55th Guard Company intruded into the house of a Korean woman named O Se Yong in an attempt to violate her. But when rejected by her, he set fire to her house to satisfy his resentment before he made his escape. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Oct. 6, 1967.)

On October 12, 1967, Pfc. Eunges of the 69th Transportation Company, the U.S. 8th Army Base Headquarters in Seoul, ran over and killed a Korean woman passer-by Kim Sang Sun (46) and her baby on her back on a road in Wanggok-ri, Uiwang sub-county, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Oct. 12, 1967.)

On October 18, 1967, two U.S. imperialist aggression armymen hired the taxi of An Jae Hyo (27) on the street in Ryongsan-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul.

When they arrived at the Palgak Pavilion on Namsan Hill, they struck the driver on the forehead with an empty beer bottle and ran away. The victim got a heavy wound. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Oct. 19, 1967.)

On October 21, 1967, lance corporal Eunice II, belonging to the U.S. 11th Corps, who drank wine intruded into the house of a Korean woman Song and tried to meet his carnal desire. When she offered resistance, he strangled her out of spite and set her room on fire before he made off. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Oct. 27, 1967.)

On November 1, 1967, superior private Elman J. Frank belonging to the U.S. 146th Medical Corps, was driving a bus on the street in Majang-dong, Songdong District. When he saw a taxi outrun his bus he got angry and blocked the taxi cursing and swearing. Then he broke the windows of the taxi and pommelled driver Li Yun Se (29) to a mummy, seriously injuring him. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Nov. 1, 1967.)

On November 5, 1967, in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Eugene D. Taylor of the Hq Co., 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regiment, U.S. 7th Division, strangled to death a Korean girl named Kim Sun Ja (21). (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Nov. 5, 1967; Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Nov. 24, 1967.)

On January 1, 1968, on a road in Second Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Cpl. David Homan of D Company, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Regiment, U.S. 2nd Division, not only struck villagers at random without any reason but also seized a passing taxi and got on it, after which he threw driver Kim Gi Yong out and drove it towards passers-by, thereby running over and killing Yun Song Hwan before taking to flight. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Jan. 2, 1968; Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Jan. 20, 1968.)

On January 19, 1968, in Ryongsan-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, Cpl. Weber Patrick and six other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen belonging to the 258th Signal Company, 304th Signal Corps, U.S. 8th Army, inflicted a mortal wound on a little boy Min In Sun (11) by deliberately pushing down a telegraph pole they were planting when they noticed the boy passing by there. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Jan. 20, 1968.)

On February 3, 1968, in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, Winfred H. Perkinson of the Engineer Corps, QM Depot in Bupyong of the U.S. 8th Army, tried to rape a Korean woman named Jong Gum Suk, intimidating her by firing his pistol. When Li Sun Gun rushed to the scene after hearing a shot, Winfred fired at the former, inflicting a piercing bullet-wound on his left leg. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Feb. 9, 1968; Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Apr. 10, 1968.)

On February 17, 1968, more than ten U.S. imperialist aggression armymen belonging to the U.S. 58th Ordnance Company behaved outrageously, beating inhabitants right and left at Sihung-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul. Then they thronged a cinema house and pommelled its owner Rim So Jae, interrupting film-showing. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Feb. 18, 1968.)

On February 20, 1968, Pvt. Windolph of the Hq Co., U.S. 7th Div. threw a handgrenade into the house of Li Byong Ju in Dongduchon-up, Kyonggi Province, doing much damage to it. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Mar. 7, 1968.)

On March 28, 1968, in Wongok sub-county, Ansong county, Kyonggi Province, Pvt. Mather of the 2nd Co., 2nd Bn., U.S. 7th Div. committed the beastly outrage of hitting without any reason Kim Dong Sik, a worker hired at the unit, breaking three of his teeth and cutting his tongue off. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**, Apr. 1, 1968.)

On March 29, 1968, Pvt. Candio belonging to the Supporting Engineer Corps, U.S. 2nd Inf. Div. fired his revolver at Hwang Ho Sin, a Korean employee at the unit inflicting a piercing bullet-wound on his abdomen. (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Mar. 29, 1968.)

* * *

All these criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea in the past 20 odd years have brought to full light the bloody-thirsty, barbarous nature of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is the most heinous homicidal gangster and the truculent enemy of the Korean people and the people of the whole world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors indulging in aggression and murderous atrocities in South Korea must be sternly judged.

The tyranny of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea must be checked, and freedom, democracy and human rights must be ensured there.

Today the South Korean people are waging a more active struggle against the aggression and murderous atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the independent unification of the country.

Panic-stricken at this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to kick up a vicious "anti-communist" racket in a big way, suppressing and slaughtering a large number of South Korean patriots on false charges of being "spies."

The U.S. imperialists infiltrated their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate open aggressive acts and are raising frantic war clamours in Korea following its capture by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

In Korea today there has been created a grave situation in which a war may again be unleashed at any moment by the U.S. imperialists.

A durable peace cannot be ensured in Korea and the Far East as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops remain in South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea will easily be achieved and a durable peace be ensured in this area.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have made all sincere efforts to realise the unification of the country in a peaceful way on an independent and democratic basis, after making the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from South Korea.

But Korea still remains divided up to date owing to the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The split of Korea and the misfortunes of the South Korean people are attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of South Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons with them.

There is no excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to remain in South Korea.

We are convinced that the international democratic organizations and the social organizations of all countries and the honest-minded people of the whole world who treasure human dignity and rights and peace will vehemently condemn the barbarous outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops against the Korean people and more resolutely demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland
The Korean National Peace Committee
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
The Korean Journalists' Union
The Korean Democratic Scientists' Association
The Korean Students' Committee
The Korean Red Cross Society

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